

892
N625

UC-NRLF



5B 14 712

English Words with Native Roots and with Greek, Latin, or Romance Suffixes

By

GEORGE A. NICHOLSON

LINGUISTIC STUDIES IN GERMANIC

Edited by FRANCIS A. WOOD

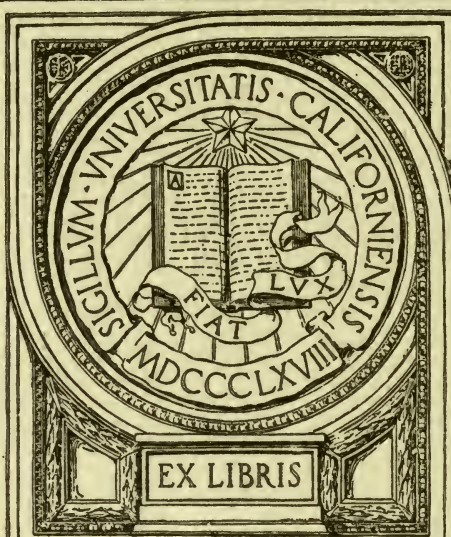
NO. III

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AGENTS

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY, New York
THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, London and Edinburgh
THE MARUZEN-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto
KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig

EXCHANGE



EX LIBRIS

892
N625





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

English Words with Native Roots
and with Greek, Latin, or
Romance Suffixes

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Agents

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

THE MARUZEN-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA
TOKYO, OSAKA, KYOTO

KARL W. HIERSEMANN
LEIPZIG

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

English Words with Native Roots and with Greek, Latin, or Romance Suffixes

By
GEORGE A. NICHOLSON



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COPYRIGHT 1916 BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

All Rights Reserved

Published February 1916

EXCHANGE



Composed and Printed By
The University of Chicago Press
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTORY

The following study concerns itself with an interesting by-phase of English linguistic history. My primary aim is to present the material in conveniently classified form. The discussion of the phenomena so presented is not exhaustive. On the contrary, it is merely introductory and suggestive.

Practically every writer on the history of the English language has mentioned the fact that English, vastly more than any other tongue, has added foreign suffixes to native words. Even the authors of grammars for secondary schools comment on this. I have not found, however, an adequate collection of the material in respect either to a full word-list or to an approximately complete enumeration of the suffixes involved. The usual procedure is to mention from eight to twenty suffixes with not more than seventy illustrative words. Manifestly the subject is worthy of a fuller treatment than it has received.

Hybrid words, objects of puristic scorn, hold an important place in spoken and written language today. Literally hundreds of them which as yet have not been corralled in the lexicons are used constantly in conversation, in the newspapers, and in magazines. I noticed not less than seventy-five during the months I was preparing this dissertation. A bootblack is a "shineologist"; a heavy baseball batter is a "slugger"; a newspaper column reserved for violent crime is the "murderology" section; the pronunciation of New Yorkers is "New Yorkese"; every man locally important enough to promulgate an individual doctrine or cult has his thoughts described by an *-ism* attached to his name, while his adherents bear his name plus an *-ist* or an *-ite*. Once the attention is called to this matter one is astonished at the absolute freedom with which the man in the street no less than his sophisticated fellow in the newspaper office attaches any suffix whatever to any word, slang or erudite, which he happens to use at the moment. Practically all of this is unconscious. Few who thus coin words realize that they are

doing so. Analogy guides them—sometimes rightly, sometimes into curious combinations.

This process, more noticeable now than ever, because few, even of those who write the better-class matter, are able to separate their vocabulary into its native, its adopted Germanic, its Romance, its Latin, and its Greek elements, has a long and rather consistent history. Beginning in the thirteenth century, the hybridizing movement has always held its own or made advancement except during the overcorrect eighteenth century. Many of its products have been of little service. They lie buried in the lexicons, bearing such epitaphs as "rare," "obsolete," "nonce word," "humorous," "fantastic." Many others, however, carry an important part of the burden of human communication. "Shipment," "settlement," "betterment," "freightage," "murderous," "starvation," the large list in *-able*, and literally hundreds of others illustrate well the usefulness of the hybrid form.

I am not an attorney for the hybrid word. My subject does not require me to defend this useful though much-maligned agent. However, as a matter of personal interest, I noted the authors of many of the quotations in the *New English Dictionary*, and inasmuch as the use of hybrids is still an occasional subject of controversy, I am justified, I think, in offering the following list of hybrids which have been employed by writers of high rank. The list is not quite complete, even for the examples which chance to be cited in the dictionary, nor does it include the rather large class of hybrids formed by a proper name plus a foreign suffix.

Wyclif: holet; niggard; breakeress, chooseress, leaperess, neighbouress, singeress, sinneress, slayeress, teacheress, thralless; corsery (barter), husbandry; onement; believable, loveable, over-trowable, sellable.

Chaucer: dotard; goddess, herdess, huntress; squeamous; dotage; goldsmithery, husbandry; eggment (incitement).

Shakespeare: droplet; wafture; murderous; sluggardize; fishify; stowage, waftage; husbandry, knavery, stitchery; fitment, fleshment, merriment, rabblement.

Ben Jonson: mannet; punquette; sinewize; snottery; matchable.

Sidney: murderous; womanize.

Nashe: doltage; clownery, slabbery, snudgery; dreariment, dribblement, enfoldment, fosterment, merriment; nittify.

Milton: thunderous; witticism; freightage, hucksterage, stowage; goosery, pettyfogger, wagonry; enthrallment, jabberment.

Spenser: dreariment, gazement, needment, rabblement, wariement.

De Foe: settlement; eatable, shapeable; higgler, thievery, tinnery.

Goldsmith: murderous; timeist.

Addison: stowage; whimsical; witticism.

Dryden: laughable; dastardize; whiggism; niggard.

Pope: ringlet; thunderous; flirtation; talkative, writeative.

H. Walpole: muddify; writeability; laddess.

Richardson: dastardize; doggess, fellowess, keeperess; flusteration, flutteration, muttation, titteration.

Scott: gullible, quenchable, wearable; merriment, settlement; thirlage; guildry, oldwomanry, sculduddery, trashery; springlet; norlandism; whimsical; harpess, punstress, thaness; gumption; laggard, lubbard; nacket.

Fanny Burney: writeable; oddment, sunderment; grubbery; uglify; fellowess, gamestress; frettation, fussation.

Wordsworth: enthrallment, needment: witchery; songstress.

Southey: mynheerify, quizzify; get-at-able, humbuggable, kissable, likable, smuggleable; roguery, weedery; nightingaleize; dovelet, featherlet, kneelet; murderess; eatability, likability.

Coleridge: cloudlet; frightenable, worshipable; embitterment, embreastment; claptropper, greenery, legger, moonery, parrotry, roguery; friendism, nothingism; shallowist; deathify; cloudage, houseage; punlet, toadlet; saleability, worshipability.

Lamb: fishet, hornet (a small horn); girlery; sniggify; foldure; coxcombess; hangability.

Keats: graspable; enthrallment; thunderous; leafet.

Dickens: washable; embowerment, settlement; dodgery, growlery, henpeckery, roguery, snuggery; speechify; no-go-ism; fistic; coxcombical; meltability.

Thackeray: gullible; grapery, ragger; middleageism; fistify, tipsify; turfite; neighbouress, rideress, teetotaleress, writeress.

George Eliot: kickable; disheartenment, wonderment; wavelet; thunderous; snobbism.

Irving: nookery, snuggery, waggery; drainage, ferriage.

Poe: popgunnery, rigmarolery, rookery; punnage, stowage; dunderheadism; rigmarolic.

Tennyson: cloudlet, rillet; learnable, unutterable; goddess.

Mrs. Browning: thunderous; singable; dimplement.

Browning: gossipry, greenery, thievery; graspable; crumblement; wrappage; rillet.

Landor: eatable; witticism.

Lowell: settlement; wrappage; pufflet; freshmanic; darnation.

Carlyle: doable, drownable, forgetable, frightable, guessable, hateable, hireable, learnable, liftable, nameable, patchable, ploughable, quenchable, reapable, scratchable, shapeable, spellable, thinkable; dabblement, dazzlement, dizenment, mumblement, ravelment, settlement, tattlement; clodery, cobwebbery, croakery, doggery, goosery, grazery, oldwifery, owlery, swinery, sloppery, swindlery, tagraggery, thievery, whiffery; nothingize; drownage, floodage, proppage, wrappage, wreckage; drudgical, gigmanical; oozelet, queenlet, squeaklet; plunderous; dapperism, donothingism, drudgism, flunkeyism, gigmanism, loselism, quacksalverism, scoundrelism, owlism; gigmanic; drinkeress, gigmaness, gunneress, knavess, playeress; quizzability.

Ruskin: cleanable, cleaveable, gatherable, ringable, shakeable, shapeable, sayable, teachable; puzzlement; landscapist; leafage; coxcombry.

Disraeli: readable; settlement; errandry; greenhornism, selfism; knightess.

George Meredith: fallallery; freightage; leaflet; rillet.

Stevenson: doable, fordable, nameable; tipsify; islandry; playability.

Chaucer and Wyclif among early writers; Shakespere, Nashe, and Milton in the middle period; and Richardson, Scott, Fanny Burney, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Dickens, Ruskin, and Carlyle among modern writers are thus shown to be among the chief users of hybrid words.

An interesting study could be made by examining carefully the works of the Romantic writers for a complete list of their hybrids. This usage may well prove to be one of the striking evidences of the romantic sense of freedom in language.

There is, perhaps, little reason why one should search into the causes of this hybridizing movement. The primary cause was the presence of a large number of Latin, Romance, and later of Greek loan-words which speedily were assimilated to the language so thoroughly that few of the general mass of the people could classify accurately their own vocabulary. Yet two steps in the earlier stages of the movement deserve notice, and perhaps a third should be mentioned. They are: first, the passage of Saxon words into the Latin and later the Anglo-French of the law codes; second, the presence of a considerable number of Romance loan-words which were of Teutonic origin and no doubt existed, in many cases at least, in their native form in the common speech, and, third, the fact that the earlier writers were bilingual or trilingual and so, in the absence of any puristic conception of word formation, they would tend to attach any of the suffixes with which they were familiar to any given word.

The following are some of the words which passed from Old English through legal Latin or Anglo-French: ordalian, ordalium, aldermanate, aldermanry, saumbury, sokemanry, outlawry, allodiary, bondage, hidage, faldage, towage, thaneage, pricket, and hoggaster.

The following are some of the Romance loan-words, adopted before 1600, which are of Teutonic origin:

Thirteenth century: cottage, lastage; lechery, robbery; cruet; scabbard; hastive; franchise; burgess.

Fourteenth century: abetment, atiffement; forage, gainage, lodemanage; baudry, buttery, guilery, harbergery; banneret, gablet, hamlet, locket; gonfanon, marchion, rewardon; mallard, reynard; furrure; marshalcy; lecherous; hastity; regardant.

Fifteenth century: arrayment; alnage; gainery, ravery; helmet, gauntlet; flancard, galbart, halbert; braggance; bordure; marchionate, minionate; hountous (shameful); graveress; hastity; guardian.

Sixteenth century: allotment, foragement, franchisement, lodge-ment, rebutment; abordage, bankage, burgage, equippage; eschan-

sonery, harquebusery, lottery, marquetry; brownetta; emblazure, furniture, garniture; gallantise; gaberdine; guardant.

In addition to the foregoing catagories, one should list, perhaps, the usage of early dictionaries. While this usage was not in a strict sense a cause of the movement, it undoubtedly facilitated its progress. The following words are among those which appeared in early lexicons:

In the *Prompt. Parv.* (about 1440): fellowable, gropeable; housewifery; hangment; ferriage; gleimous; dullard, dastard, gozzard, niggard, scabbard, scallard, snivelard.

In the *Cath. Angli.* 1483: biteable, bowable, buyable, cleanseable, eatable, fillable, hearable, overcomeable, playable, seekable, sendable, teachable, tellable; chapmanry, fleshhewery, glovery, lemanry, midwifery.

In *Cotgr.* 1611: drainable, drinkable, fishable, fitable, forgiveable, handleable, hateable, healable, hopeable, husbandable, impoundable, leaseable, lendable, lettable, liveable, loseable, matchable, parchable, quenchable, riddable, rideable, rootable, sailable, sellable; forestallment; doggery, firkerly; inkhornize; draggage, heriotage, hoopage, meadowage, saltage, sunnage; dotterelism, scoundrelism; fisheress, huckstress; snecket (a small neckband).

PROGRESS OF THE HYBRIDIZING MOVEMENT

The progress of the hybridizing movement may be indicated in various ways.

I present first a numerical table showing the number of words from Old English roots used in each century with the leading hybrid-

NUMBER OF WORDS RECORDED
CENTURIES

Suffix	Thirteenth	Fourteenth	Fifteenth	Sixteenth	Seventeenth	Eighteenth	Nineteenth
-ery.....	1	2	9	15	22	18	57
-age.....		1	11	15	33	13	42
-ess (fem.)..		12	3	7	13	4	26
-ment.....		4	5	20	33	10	35
-able.....		8	32	30	70	7	82
-ous.....			8	12	6	3	7
-let.....				6	9	7	68
-fy.....				3	14	9	16
-ize.....				6	5	3	9
-ism.....				2	3	8	68
-ist.....				3	9	1	20

izing suffixes. Hybrids formed on loan-words and on later English words, as well as proper names which are a later development, are excluded, so that the table may have real value by this mathematical treatment.

A second method of indicating the history of the movement is to give the century during which the various suffixes first formed English hybrids. I present the following results:

Thirteenth century: -ery, -ess (not feminine), -y (-ery).

Fourteenth century: -able, -age, -ance, -ard, -ess (feminine), -et, -ive, -ment, -ous, -rel, -ty.

Fifteenth century: -ative, -ette, -let, -on, -our, -ure.

Sixteenth century: -ado, -al, -an, -ate (nominal), -ation, -ic, -ical, -ferous, -fy, -ish (verbal), -ise, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ize, -oon.

Seventeenth century: -ade, -ancy, -ant, -ary, -cracy, -ee, -fication, -graphy, -icism, -ine (feminine), -istical.

Eighteenth century: -ability, -acious, -ana, -ate (verbal), -cy, -ia, -logy, -mania.

Nineteenth century: -ad, -cide, -crat, -ese, -esque, -graphic, -ine (adj., chem.), -istic, -ization, -latry, -lite, -logist, -oid, -phobia, -polis, -tion, -um.

It should be remembered in this connection that with rare exceptions suffixes once introduced as hybridizing agents continue to exercise this function, though of course in decidedly varying degrees.

A third method of presenting the matter is by a variation of the first method used. Accordingly, taking into consideration not only the words from Old English but all the native and Germanic elements as well as the proper names, I find that the following major suffixes formed more hybrid words during the nineteenth than in any preceding century: -able, -age, -an, -ation, -ee, -ery, -ess (feminine), -fy, -ia, -ic, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ize, -let, -ment.

Fourth, in addition to the suffixes just named, the following minor suffixes formed new hybrids during the nineteenth century: -ability, -acious, -ad, -ade, -al, -ana, -ance, -ant, -ate (nominal), -ative, -atory, -cide, -crat, -cracy, -cy, -ese, -esque, -et, -ette, -ferous, -fication, -graphy, -graphic, -ical, -icism, -ine (all four suffixes), -istic, -istical, -ization, -latry, -logist, -logy, -mania, -maniac, -oid, -on, -ous, -phobia, -polis, -tion, -ty, -um, -y (-ery). To these should be

added a number of suffixes and blendic terminations which occurred only in single words.

Fifth, the forming of hybrids by the addition of foreign suffixes to English proper names, as will be shown later in the section reserved for that topic, was hardly known until the sixteenth century, and reached its crowning manifestation, both in the number of words and in the number of suffixes employed, during the course of the nineteenth century.

By way of a general summary one may say then that the hybridizing movement had a slight beginning in the thirteenth century; that the fourteenth showed a small number of hybrids, chiefly in *-ess* (feminine); that the number was increased slightly during the fifteenth through the coming of the suffixes *-age* and *-able*; that there was a large increase during the sixteenth due to the rather free use of *-ous*, *-age*, *-ery*, *-ment*, and *-able*; that the seventeenth was very prolific in new forms; that the eighteenth showed a marked decrease in new formations; and that the nineteenth was pre-eminently the century of this type of hybrid words.

GENERAL

Some of the words in the tables to be presented later have taken rather numerous suffixes. By way of illustration, I list the following:

alderman, aldermaney, aldermaness, aldermanic, aldermanical, aldermanity, and the contracted address.

chattable, chattation, chattative, chattee; and chatteration, chatterist, chatterment.

clubbable, clubbability, clubbism, clubbist, clubbical, clubocracy.

drinkable, drinkability, drinkery, drinkeress; drunkard, drunkardize, drunkery.

fishable, fishery, fishet, fishify, fishlet, fisheress.

fistiana, fistic, fistical, fistify.

flirtable, flirtation, flirtational, flirtatious, flirttee.

ghostess, ghostism, ghostify, ghostology.

gigmaness, gigmania, gigmanic, gigmanical, gigmanism, gigmanity (gigman was invented by Carlyle who used all of the foregoing forms).

gullible, gullibility, gullage, gullery, gullify.

husbandable, husbandage, husbandical, husbandize, husbandry. jingoese, jingoism, jingoist, jingoistic.

mannet, mannable, mannify, mannity.

moonery, moonet, moonify, moonlet.

mongrelity, mongrelism, mongrelize, mongrelization.

nickelic, nickeliferous, nickeline, nickelite, nickelization, nickelize, nickelous.

punlet, punnage, punnic, punnical, punnigram, punology.

quizzable, quizzability, quizzacious, quizzatorial, quizzee, quizzery, quizzical, quizzicality, quizzify, quizzification, quizzity.

teetotalism, teetotalist, teetotalize, teetotaleress.

writeable, writeability, writative, writee, writeress.

SUMMARY OF THE SOURCES OF THE SUFFIXES FORMING HYBRIDS

(Those used only in single words are not included)

From Latin directly: -al, -an, -ana, -ancy, -ary, -ate, -atic, -ation, -ferous, -fication, -icad, -um.

From Latin through Romance: -able, -aceous, -ade, -age, -ance, -ant, -ative, -cide, -ese, -ess (not feminine), -fy, -ic, -ice, -ine (adj. and chem.), -ish (verbal), -ive, -ment, -on, -ous, -tion, -ty, -ure.

From Romance directly: -ado, -ee, -ery (some derive this from the Latin through French), -et, -ette, -our, -rel, -y (-ery).

From Greek directly: -ad, -graphic, -latry, -mania, -polis.

From Greek through Latin or Romance: -cracy, -crat, -cy, -ess (feminine), graphy, -ia, -ine (feminine), -ism, -ist, -istic, -ite, -ize, -lite, -logy, -oid, -phobia.

English combinations of foreign suffixes: -ability, -icism, -istical, -ization, -let.

Teutonic suffixes introduced through Romance: -ard, -esque.

The words to be listed subsequently under Romance suffixes, and under Latin suffixes which have come through the Romance, are, with the exception of the few words under Spanish or Italian suffixes, a demonstration of the rather profound influence of French on the morphology of the English language.

CLASSES OF THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY TO WHICH THE LEADING HYBRIDIZING SUFFIXES MOST FREELY ATTACH THEMSELVES

To Old English words: -able, -ability, -age, -ance, -ess (feminine), -et, -let.

To proper names: -an, -ese, -esque, -ia, -ine, -ization, -ize.

Of the suffixes more evenly distributed through the various classes of the vocabulary, *-ard*, *-ation*, *-ery*, *-ment*, *-ous*, *-ty* affect chiefly Old English words and later English formations. *-ism* affects chiefly Old English words, later formations, and proper names. *-ic* affects chiefly loan-words from German and proper names. *-ical* affects chiefly later formations and proper names.

EVIDENCE THAT ANALOGY RATHER THAN CONSCIOUS ADDITION OF SUFFIX TO ROOT HAS BEEN A PRIME FACTOR IN HYBRIDIZATION

No proof of the contention advanced above can be offered. The best one can do is to offer evidence that points in that direction. I submit the following considerations:

1. The large number of loan-words bearing these suffixes; especially those which came from Teutonic through Romance. For a list see below. Almost equally important were the more numerous loan-words with Latin or Romance roots which passed into the common vocabulary.

2. The occurrence of some of these hybrids in enumerative sentences or in phrases where the suggestion of analogy is especially strong. I present the following examples: "Anabaptism, Seekerism, Quakerism"; "drudgery, gropery and pokery"; "increase of years makes man more talkative, but less writeative"; "insectology, miteology, and nothingology"; "lawyery or wealthy gentry"; "overseerism, absenteeism"; "potasheries, tanneries, breweries"; "several languages, as cawation, chirpation, hootation, whistleation, crowation, cackleation, shriekation, hissation . . . and foolation" (this in ridicule of such words as vexation and visitation which were beginning to be substituted for the verbal substantive); "witchery, devilry, robbery, poachery, piracy, fishery."

3. Certain words seem fashioned obviously on others. Examples: angelry as in tenantry and yeomanry; cheesery after buttery and grocery; clothement perhaps after raiment; corsery after brokery and jobbery; crabbery after rookery; crankery after foolery, knavery etc.; colteity after corporeity; dandizette after French words like grisette; devilade after masquerade; devilination after divination; deviltry after divinity; dreadour after dolour; flunkeyage after peerage; friendable after amicable; footpaddery after robbery; funniment perhaps after merriment; gaspant, prickant, and scampant

after heraldic terms like rampant; goatrill after cockerel; goluptious after voluptuous; grumbletonian after such religious sects as Muggletonian, Grindletonian, etc.; henatrice after cockatrice (to form humorous feminine); hangment perhaps after judgment; heathery after pinery, fernery, etc.; hindrance after resistance; knavigation after navigation; kneelet, necklet, wristlet, etc., after armlet, bracelet; lovertime after libertine; maltase after diatase; manity after humanity; middleageism for mediaevalism; nothingousian in contrast to Parousian; offtract after abstract, extract, etc.; paltripolitan after metropolitan; pathment, an alteration of pavement; popinian after Socinian; priestybulous, a pun on prostibulous; punkateero after Spanish words like muleteero; punnigram after epigram; puffatory after laudatory; rumbleante after andante; shabaroon after picaroon; shamevous after bounteous, plenteous, etc.; scrippage after baggage (in phrase scrip and scrippage after bag and baggage); shopocracy after democracy, plutocracy; sickerty after security; slaughtery after butchery; smockage after sockage; snobonomer perhaps after astronomer; thousandaire after millionaire; titivate after cultivate; toggery after drapery; twitchety after fidgety; thwarterous perhaps influenced by boisterous; waveson after jetson, jettison, etc.; witticaster after criticaster; witticism after Atticism, Gallicism. Many other examples can be adduced.

HYBRIDS FORMED ON PROPER NAMES

The addition of Romance, Latin, or Greek suffixes to English proper names (and to Germanic names borrowed into English) is at present very common. This usage, however, came later than that of adding such suffixes to ordinary words. Indeed, it is quite largely a nineteenth-century development. The following summaries cover the more significant facts:

In the fifteenth century occur Danishry and Lollardry.

In the sixteenth century occur: Scoggerly; American, Calvinian, Friesian, Gothian, Lappian, Mercian, Rogerian, Schwenkfeldian; Mennonite; Frenchify; Calvinism, Chaucerism, Euphuism, Lutherism, Martinism, Schwenkfeldianism, Scogginism; Saxonical, Skeltonical; Barrowist, Brownist, Calvinist, Gothamist, Martinist, Saxonist, and Scogginist.

The seventeenth century furnishes fairly numerous instances under the suffixes: -ad, -ery, -ism, -ist, and -ize.

The eighteenth century brought into use the additional suffixes: -ess (feminine), -ia, -let, -mania.

The nineteenth century, in addition to using with greater freedom most of the suffixes previously introduced, added the following: -able, -ad, -ade, -ana, -ation, -ee, -ese, -esque, -ine, -isticate, -ization, -latry, -logist, -maniac, -oid, -phobia.

The suffixes most in use during the nineteenth century were: -an, -ic, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ize.

In general, it may be said that the addition of Romance, Latin, and Greek suffixes to proper names is far more frequent than the examples collected from the dictionaries would indicate. Newspapers and magazines use them with the utmost freedom, and the reader does not go far in the scholarly journals without finding that the name of practically every literary figure of the past is used with *-an*, *-ana*, *-esque*, *-ism*, *-ist*, and *-ize*. The custom of naming new minerals after the discoverer plus *-ite* also furnishes a very large list of hybrids.

The following are the proper names which have taken an unusual number of foreign suffixes. An *-i-* occurs before *-ad*, *-an*, *-fy*, etc.

American: -ism, -ist, -ization, -ize.

Bentham: -ic, -ism, -ite, -ry.

Byron: -ad, -an, -ic, -ical, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ize.

Calvin: -an, -ism, -ist, -istic, -istical, -isticate, -ize.

Carlyle: -an, -ana, -ese, -esque, -ism, -ite.

Cockney: -an, -icality, -ese, -ess (fem.), -fy, -iac, -ism, -ize.

Cromwell: -ad, -ate, -an, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ize.

Darwin: -an, -anism, -ical, -ism, -ist, -istic, -ite, -ize.

Euphu(es): -ism, -ist, -istic, -istical, -ize.

French: -ery, -fication, -fy, -ism, -ize.

Goth: -an, -ic, -icism, -icist, -icity, -icize, -ism.

Hobbes: -an, -anism. Hobb(es)-an, -anism, -ism, -ist, -istical, -ize.

Johnson: -an, -anism, -ese, -ism, -ize.

London: -an, -ese, -esque, -ism, -ize, -ization, -logist.

Luther: -an, -ancer, -anic, -anism, -anize, -ism, -ist, -latrist, -latry.

Mesmer: -an, -ic, -ical, -ism, -ist, -ite, -izable, -izability, -ization, -ize, -izee.

Milton: -an, -ic, -ism, -ist, -ize.

Odin: -an, -ic, -ism, -ist, -itic.

Owen: -an, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ize.

Pecksniff: -an, -anism, -ery, -ism.

Perkin(s): -an, -ism, -ist, -istic, -ize.

Pusey: -ism, -ist, -istic, -istical, -ite, -itical.

Quaker: -an, -ess (fem.), -ic, -ism, -istical, -ization, -ize, -y (-ery).

Ruskin: -ade, -an, -ese, -esque, -ism, -ize.

Shakespere: -an, -ana, -anism, -ism, -ize, -later, -latry, -logy.

Tammany: -al, -fication, -fy, -ism, -ite, -ization, -ize.

Wagner: -an, -ana, -anism, -ism, -ist, -ite.

Three comments on the foregoing list are perhaps worth while. First, authors or their characters, religious leaders or sects, and physicians and scientists are especially likely to have many suffixes added to their names. Second, these names with many suffixes are largely of the nineteenth-century men or characters. Third, all but three of the suffixes added to Cockney, London, Shakespere, and Tammany were first recorded in the nineteenth century.

THE PLAN OF THE CLASSIFICATION UNDER WHICH THIS COLLECTION OF HYBRID WORDS IS LISTED

The system of classification which I have adopted is designed to show three things: (1) the suffixes which have formed the type of hybrid under discussion; (2) the classes of the English vocabulary affected thereby; (3) the chronological history of each suffix as a hybridizing agent. Accordingly, the words are grouped under their appropriate suffixes, and each suffix list is subdivided into general classes and each class into the centuries in which the use of the word was first recorded.

The following are the classes of the vocabulary:

I. Words formed on an Old English base.

II. Latin words adopted in Old English which have since rather definitely severed their connection with the mother-language. These words, because of their early adoption, seem fairly to be treated as

native, inasmuch as their subsequent history is chiefly English. But words such as "palm" and "sponge," which have been taken over into scientific nomenclature and fashioned into various forms resting strictly on Latin usage, are excluded. So with other words which for one reason or another have kept a close connection with the parent Latin. Hebrew loan-words which came into Old English through the Latin are also excluded.

III. English words adopted from the Scandinavian whether during the Old English period or later.

IV. Teutonic words which were adopted into English through the Romance tongues. However, only such words are included as have added the specific suffix during their life as English words.

V. Words of uncertain history with indications pointing indeterminately toward a Romance or a Teutonic origin. This class is quite small, and might better, perhaps, be omitted, as none of the words included under it are certainly within the field of this dissertation.

VI. English words which are probable adoptions from the Dutch or Low German. Here, as in Class IV, only the words which have added the specific suffix during their English life are included.

VII. Words with apparently related or somewhat similar forms in continental Teutonic but regarding which no sufficient evidence of borrowing has been adduced.

VIII. Words adopted from modern German.

IX. Words of later English formation. This large class includes slang, dialect, trade names, arbitrarily coined words, and words which have no ascertained history or connection with other languages.

X. Proper names. This class is subjected to a fourfold division:

X-A. Words formed on personal names.

X-B. Words formed on fictitious names, as of characters in plays, poems, novels, etc., and of imaginary countries. Not logically, but as a matter of literary interest, I have included here the writers whose names have come to be definite parts of the English vocabulary.

X-C. Words formed on place-names.

X-D. Words formed on *other* proper names, chiefly those of tribes and nations.

The figures in parentheses before the various divisions under each class of each suffix indicate the "year-hundred" in which the use of the immediately following words was first recorded. Thus (15) indicates that the first recorded usage was between 1500 and 1599. The question mark in parentheses (?), indicates that the date of first usage is not known. Similarly "W" in parentheses (W), and "S" in parentheses (S), indicate that the words are from Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* in the one case, and from the *Dictionary of Slang and Its Analogues*, by Farmer and Henley, in the other. In both cases the date of first usage is not recorded.

Only in exceptional cases is the full form of the word printed. As a rule, I list only the base to which the suffix is added. Thus under *-able* I print only "walk," "do," for walkable, doable.

AUTHORITIES

All words for which a date indication is made are from the *New English Dictionary*. For such words its authority is accepted for derivations. From the same source come practically all the derivations of suffixes which appear at the head of each table. The few exceptions are suffixes which that dictionary has not yet reached.

The Century Dictionary is the authority for the words preceded by an interrogation point in parentheses with the rare exceptions of words which the *New English Dictionary* lists without dates.

Alphabetically, the *Century Dictionary* is authority for a part of the words beginning with *s* and *t*, and all—except those preceded by (W) or (S)—under *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*.

The authority for words preceded by (W) and (S) has been given.

Suffix derivations not drawn from the *New English Dictionary* are from the *Century* or the *New International*.

PERSONAL

In closing this introduction to my collection of hybrids, I wish to admit frankly that not all the words listed fit into their assigned classes with the certainty and finality that I should desire. Some which I have classified under Scandinavian or Dutch and Low German adoptions should perhaps have been listed more conservatively under the words with somewhat similar forms in continental

Teutonic. Some of the words under the heading of English formations may have analogues and possible sources in continental Teutonic—or perhaps even in the Romance languages. Except in the last case mentioned, possible indiscretions in classification would not affect the validity of my results. Scandinavian, Dutch, and Low German adoptions belong equally to the type of hybrids I am presenting. So with later English formations. Fundamentally, my responsibility for derivation ends with the choosing of words which have either a native or a Germanic base. I have tried to follow the indications of the lexicons listed as my authorities without venturing into etymologizing on my own account.

I realize, too, the risk involved in rearing the rather elaborate structure of chronological conclusions which this work presents on a foundation of not quite complete material. When the *New English Dictionary* prints the last word under *z*, some of the dates for first usage of certain suffixes may have to be changed. Nevertheless, I am confident that the conclusions presented are substantially correct—especially in so far as they concern the general progress of the movement. Dates are available on by far the larger part of the English vocabulary. The conclusions drawn from them, while not certain, are entitled to be called *probable*.

In handling so large a body of words, some errors of date, perhaps even of derivation, have doubtless crept in. I have tried to guard against such by checking over every word in the list. On the other hand, I have had no way of checking up errors of omission. I would appreciate the kindness of readers in calling my attention to errors of either type, as I expect to revise this study when the *New English Dictionary* is completed.

SECTION II

WORD LISTS

-ery

Source: Middle English *-erie* from French *-erie* representing (a) Romanic *-aria* produced by the addition of the suffix *-ia* (French *-ie*) to the substantives or adjectives formed with the Latin suffix *-ario* (French *-ier*, *-er*); (b) from the suffix *-ie* to agent nouns in Old French *-ere*, *-eor*, from Latin *-ator*, *-atorem*.

Function: Forms nouns denoting: the place where an employment is carried on; classes of goods; a general collective sense; a state or condition; that which is characteristic of or connected with; a place where certain animals are kept.

Class I: (12) reave. (13) rope, gold-smith. (14) chapman, flesh, flesh-hew, fox, housewife, leman, losel, lose, midwife. (15) beadsman, bitch, bloom, book, brothel, dolt, drudge, gossip, guild, heathen, household, knave, landlord, quean, thief. (16) ape, bewitch, bottom, brew, coal, cough, coxcomb, dog, filth, fir, fish, glass, goose, grout-head, leech, minch, neat, salt, smith, smoke, soap, tape. (17) bleach, bridal, cat, cock, duck, dye, frog, green, grope, grub, highland, hose, nail, puff, rook, snail, tin, toad. (18) ash, bind, blackguard, bough, brazen, can, carve, cheese, cinder, cloud, cobweb, crab, crank, croak, dream, drink, drunk, dry, eel, errand, fern, finch, fisticuff, fleshpot, footpad, fowl, furze, god, grind, gut, harvest, hatch, hat, hawk, hen, henpeck, leaf, moon, moss, nut, oldmaid, oldwife, oldwoman, owl, peacock, pig, playwright, rat, raven, redtape; rett, seal, slop, snake, taw, teal, thimblorig, thistle. (?) sheriff, shrub, spin, staniel, stem, steward, stitch, stud, sull-, swine, undershrieve, warlock, weapon, weed, whale, witch, wright, yeoman. (W) dim, fleece, gang, maze.

Class II: (13) cook, devil, provost. (15) bishop, monk, pope, school. (16) gem, kitchen, minch, priest. (17) pine. (18) angel, camel, rose, tile. (?) wine. (W) mill, plant.

Class III: (12) husband. (14) skin, skulk. (15) scald, scug, sluggard. (16) gun. (17) rake. (18) bloom, club, fike, kidnap, leg, loom, mink, nook, rag, ragamuffin, root, tatterdemalion. (?) trash, wag. (W) blad-.

Class IV: (15) braggart, chamberlain, herald. (16) blazon, heron, renald. (17) fur. (18) garnish, grape, quail, scavage, towel. (?) warden, wizard, zigzag.

Class V: (15) bauble, pick, puppet, sloven. (18) pickpocket. (W) bush.

Class VI: (15) brabble, dote, smaik-. (16) groll, snip. (17) quack. (18) frolick, monkey, pack, potash, scrub, slap-dash, smuggle, tattle. (?) wagon.

Class VII: (13) huck. (14) nigon. (15) babble, boy, clown, fop, frump, gull (deception), prate, scaff-, scoff, slut, snatch, snot.

(16) botch, fob, fub, interlop-erie. (18) claptrap, cogwheel, knick-knack, raff-, smash, snug, tipstave. (?) whiffle. (W) flap, knab-, rood, snag, snash, trick. (S) flash.

Class VIII: (?) swindle.

Class IX: (13) corse. (15) drab, dud, fop, glaik, jouk, lim, loon, patch, rogue, ruffle, snudge. (16) cog-, dodge, dull. (17) gim-crack, maggot, parrot. (18) basket, chum, clamjamph, dude, fag, fake, fallal-, fribble, frill, gag, gewgaw, girl, grog, growl, hobgoblin, hog, hug, humbug, humdrum, jackanape, jackass, job, jump, kodak, loaf, mugwump, nimcompoop, pig- (pottery), popgun, prig, punch, quiz, racket, rigmarole, rum, scoundrel, scroll, skull, slum, snob, tag, tagrag, tog, tomfool. (?) totem, whig. (W) crog-, dap-, froot-, gad, ged, gib-, gig, lyt-rie, nab, spreagh-erie, stouth-rie, stuth-rie, swop, twig.

Class X: X-A: (15) Scoggery. (18) Bentham.

X-B: (18) Pecksniff.

X-C: (18) Newgate.

X-D: (14) Danish, Lollard. (15) French. (17) Scotch.

-y (-ery, -ry)

Source: Romanic -ia (French -ie).

Function: Forms substantives with the senses listed under -ery.

Class I: (12) sigalder. (13) harbour. (14) glover, tapster, saddler. (15) chaffer, clouter, demster, engraver, fiddler, gamester, seamster. (16) fawner, graver. (17) brazier, grazier. (18) beaver, cinder, cracker, glazier, heather, islander, mosstrooper, sliver. (?) shipchandler, southron-ie, spinster, upholster. (W) hammer, water.

Class II: (17) fuller.

Class III: (13) sluggard. (15) bangster. (16) slaughter. (17) higgler, lawyer.

Class IV: (13) holour. (16) scavenger. (18) gardner, har-binger, pawnbroker, poacher.

Class V: (13) beggar.

Class VI: (15) cooper, slabber. (16) quacksalver. (18) free-booter, smelter. (?) wafer.

Class VII: (13) huckster. (15) glaver. (18) smatter.

Class IX: (16) clutter, filcher, pettyfogger, prowler. (17) chatter, sculdugger. (18) bungler, fibber, glamour.

Class X: X-D: (16) Quaker.

-ous

Source: Latin *-ōs*, *-us*, *-a*, *-um* through Old French and Anglo-French *-os*, *-us*.

Function: Forms adjectives denoting: abounding in, full of, characterized by, of the nature of.

Notes: In cleverous, *-us* equals *-ous*. Theftous and wrongous are probably deformations of the English suffix *-wise*. Compare righteous.

Class I: (14) crafti-, churl, mighty, shadow, shame, shamevous (after bounteous), sinew, theft, time. (15) blaster-, brothel, burden, cluster, filth, fire, harbour, hill, hungry, murder, slipper, thunder. (16) brood, cinder, cloudy, gander, grip-ulous, heathen, teen. (17) crank, glimmer, tetter. (18) manslaughter, riproari-, tinder, (?) whisper, winter, wonder, wrong. (W) dair (dare), darker, din, flouchter, giver, new, other, starkaragi-, starve, unc-, undeem. (S) stink.

Class II: (13) fever. (15) copper. (16) master. (18) ginger, line. (W) pine.

Class III: (13) happy. (15) slaughter. (16) awe, thwarter- (influenced by boisterous). (18) croup, gunpowder, reef. (?) trap, tungst(en). (W) scabelog-us, ugiouv-.

Class IV: (14) beguile. (18) filibuster, gruel. (W) touch.

Class V: (13) cumber. (18) grumble.

Class VI: (14) slumber. (15) loiter. (?) snuffle.

Class VII: (13) boiste-, squeam-. (14) niggard. (15) bluster, clever-us, mutter, toy. (18) gouster, lackluster. (W) riptori-, sway-m-.

Class VIII: (17) quartz. (18) bismuth, blend, cobalt, feldspath-ose, gneiss-ose, nickel, plunder, schorl. (?) spath-ose, quartz-ose, zinc.

Class IX: (13) bust-e, gleim. (14) lusc-i-. (15) pester. (16) fliper, scoundrel. (17) cantanker-, rumbusti-. (18) blizzard, bumpti-, catawamp-, fratch-e, glamor, golupti, gumpti-, rampage, rumgumpti-, scrumpti-. (?) smudge. (W) bobber, brabagi-, bull-

rage-, camstr-ouge, canapsh-us, cappernish-, curnapti-, ganag-, gargrug-, glastri-, heroni-, jinnipr-, junt-, lobstropol-, mallagrug-, mislushi-, morunge-, pecuri-, polrumpti-, rambunksh-us, ramstage-, rebuncti-, rumbulli-, rumpti-, runge-, salopei-, samps-, sponti-, swaim-, viner-, witter-. (S) flambusti-, humgumpti-, lumpshi-, pollrumpti-, rumstrugen-.

-acious

Source: Latin *-āci* (French *-ace*), an adjective ending, plus *-ous*.

Function: Forms adjectives denoting: given to, inclined to, abounding in.

Class I: (W) bold.

Class II: (18) butter.

Class III: (W) jaw-b-acious.

Class IV: (17) robber.

Class VII: (17) schorl.

Class IX: (18) flirt, quizz, ramp.

-itious

Source: Latin *-ici-us* plus *-ous*. It was written *-itius* in late Latin through confusion of *c* and *t*.

Function: Forms adjectives similar in meaning to those in *-acious*.

Class IX: (W) over.

-ferous (usually written *-iferous*)

Source: Latin *-fer*, plus *-ous*.

Function: Forms adjectives with the sense: bearing, containing.

Class I: (15) sand.

Class III: (?) tungsten.

Class V: (18) nebul.

Class VIII: (18) cobalt, nickel, quartz. (?) zinc.

Class X: X-C: (?) Ytter.

-age

Source: Old French *-age*; late Latin *-āticum*, originally neuter of adjectives in *-ātic-us*.

Function: Forms abstract nouns from nouns or verbs. When added to the names of things it indicates: belonging to, or functionally related to. When added to the names of persons it indicates: function, condition, rank. When added to verbs it expresses the action.

Class I: (13) barn (child). (14) borrow, cart, crane, ferry, gavel (rent), ground, land, lighter, love (honor), tarry, till. (15) bough, brew, day, dolt, father, fold, harbour, leaf, let, liver (an agnail), met- (O.E. metan), mother, own, pound (the impounding of cattle), thirl. (16) answer, beacon, bestow, boat, bottom, brine, crib, dike, drain, drag, eat, float, foal, foster, foul, heriot, hoop, horn, house, impound, light, load, lock, mast, meadow, moor, neighbour, row, sail, salt, seed, smock, son. (17) boatman, colt, doom, dray, fit, floor, ford, leave-looker (a tax), nail, oar, off, soak, teen. (18) acre, ache, berth, blind, bloom, break, chock-, cleave, cloud, dream, drone, drown, fall, fell, field, flood, flow, gale (rent), girder, green, have, haven, helm, hulk, knight, lair, lead, meter, nest, pond, roof, room, rough, run, scrape, seep, shack, side, sift, sink, sip, smell. (?) ship, shore, short, shrink, slide, spoon, stand, steer, stir, stow, sun, sweep, tun, waft, warp, ward, water, weft, wharf, wheel, wind, wrap, wreck, yar-, yard. (W) brock (broke), brought, foot, mooter-, out, pit, slip, stell, still, winter.

Class II: (13) pound (tax). (15) anchor, ~~mint~~, school. (16) pipe. (17) mile, provost. (18) line.

Class III: (13) thrill-. (14) keel, leak, scour (skirmishing). (15) lug, root, thirl. (16) ballast, booth. (17) gun. (18) burgher, dock (deduction of the tail), husband, link, rake, seat, slaughter. (?) stack, want. (W) gate, stoup, thrall.

Class IV: (13) hount-. (15) band. (16) garden, guard, guardian, pawn, regard, scrip, tron-. (18) block, group, haul, pawn-broker, scaven-. (?) wain, waiter. (W) furr-.

Class V: (13) pick. (18) buoy, ramp, screw. (?) stop.

Class VI: (13) dote. (14) fraught. (15) poll. (16) deck, freight, pack, snap. (17) cooper, graf-. (18) boom, dotard, dump, pump, slip, track. (?) wagon.

Class VII: (15) clown. (16) boy, dun, gull, huckster, rig, scoff, scour. (17) dock, drift. (18) lack, prop, restock, silt. (?) splint, stump.

Class VIII: (17) plunder.

Class IX: (15) flob-, fog-, (grass). (16) lop, peck, scoff. (17) chum. (18) flunkey, pun, roke, scroll. (?) squarson. (W) brain, fleak, hag (variant of baggage), haur-, kibb-, latt-, raf-, scall, scoor, skim-, slum, sock, stracum-, strim-, till, ull-age, wall-.

-ment

Source: French loan-words in *-ment* from Latin *-mentum*, or formed in French in imitation of such.

Function: Forms from verbs substantives which denote: the result or the product, or the means or instrument of an action, or serving simply as a noun of action.

Notes: Gazement is by popular etymology from casement. The *New England Dictionary* lists agastment (1594) as an "early instance." A number of words occur earlier.

Class I: (13) curse, mar, one, path. (14) bot (remedy), ground, hang, ledge, murder. (15) abode, acknowledge, agast, atone, betroth, better, cold, day, dreari-, emboldish, enfold, foster, let, maze, merri-, need, renew, tarry, teach, tide. (16) afford, affright, allay, bedew, benight, beseech, bequeath, bewitch, blast, bode, clad, eke, embitter, embow, endear, engrave, enlighten, entwine, fangle, fit, flesh, forestall, fresh, fright, idle, impound, knowledge, like, lot, mingle, misshape, settle, shaft. (17) ail, bereave, bestow, embreast, enlist, fulfill, herri-, household, newfangle, repine. (18) addle, awaken, benumb, beset, bespatter, bestrew, bodi-, clothe, crumble, disbench, disburden, disown, dishearten, do, dumfounder, dwindle, embed, embody, embower, embreathe, embrown, enlink, enliven, enmesh, enswathe, fasten, fiddle, fleech, intertwine, inweave, lengthen, mismatch, miss, soothe. (?) ship, strew, sunder, topsyturvy, unfold, upset, wander, wary, watch, withdraw, withhold, wonder, worry. (W) agush, bake, breakage, file, flowter, flutter, galli-, gither, hander-, hay, heng, hinder, mash, mazer, ope, rise, ruse (fall), rush, saddle, smother, steady, thingi-, upshot, warnish (warn), wrangle.

Class II: (17) devil. (18) enshrine.

Class III: (13) bush, egg (incite). (15) amaze, imbank. (16) bewail, dazzle, enthrall, entrust, toss. (17) ettle (intention), odd. (18) bewilder, daze, disbar, rekindle, tangle. (?) wail. (W) glitter, gloppen, ket, labber, muck, raise, scruff, tether, trash.

Class IV: (13) elope. (15) award, banish, brush, disguise, fray, furnish, garnish, garrison, grapple, install, lure, seize. (16) brandish, dismay, enlodge, enrich, regain. (17) disrobe, emblazon, equip. (18) beguile, blazon, eschew, furbish, hut, marshall.

Class V: (13) cumber. (18) mottle.

Class VI: (15) brabble, freight, mumble, rabble. (16) scrabble, slabber. (18) beleaguer, dizen, ravel, tattle. (?) trick. (W) gabber, mang.

Class VII: (15) gaze, hurl, prattle. (16) babble, ensnare, gase- (for casement), paltre-, prate. (17) rumble. (18) dabble, dangle, dimple, dismast, fluster, gabble, giggle, huddle, muddle, splash, ruffle. (W) bungle, hussle, maffle, mashel, muggle, pauta-, rumple, shoka-, slop, slopper, swash, swatter.

Class VIII: (16) enslave.

Class IX: (15) bicker, dribble, pester, ratch. (16) clutter, jabber, patch. (17) chatter, enwrap, jumble, scramble. (18) bamboozle, bother, disgruntle, embrangle, fake, funny, pother, puzzle, rouse. (?) paik. (W) belli-, blush, blather, blunder, bodder, boffle, brilla-, brog, caddle, clash, dang, dess, dither, dod, dodder, donetle, dorish, dow, durt, faddle, faff, faffle, falder, fallalder, fandangle, fettle, fiffle-faffle, filth, fluff, frettish, fudder, fuss, gaf, galdi-, jubber, jubble, kelter, lagger, pipper, ramfeezele, ramtangle, red, rig, rope, sabbie, scatter, scowder, sossle, sploader, swadder, swagger, swizzle, tanche, tankle, tantaddle, teul, tinker, sprinkle, truntle, umble, unoora-, wylle. (S) flurry, kid.

-able

Source: French *-able*; Latin *-ābilem*.

Function: Forms adjectives from verbs (and irregularly from nouns and phrases) expressing: that which can be done.

Notes: Early loan-words were: passable, agreeable, amendable. The use of this suffix was facilitated by its form resemblance to the adjective *able*.

Class I: (13) believe, leve, love, love (praise), overtraw, sell, sing. (14) behold, behove, bite, bow, buy, cleanse, do, dread, ear (plow), eat, feel, fill, find, forbear, forbid, gild, grope, ground, hear, know, mark, murder, overcome, pitch, play, see, seek, send, smell, teach, tell, tithe. (15) answer, bear, bury, chapman, cheap, fall, fell, follow, forgive, frame, friend, gather, hang, heal, heat, heriot, laugh, lay, match, molt (melt), moot, plough, poind, read, reap, row, sail, smite, tame, till. (16) abide, affright, ane, ask, atone, beat, bemoan, bend, bequeath, boat, board, bruise, burden, burn, burst, cart,

choose, climb, come-at, crum(b), deal, drain, draw, drink, end, fathom, feed, fire, first-fruit, fish, fit, ford, foreknow, gale, graze, grind, handle, hate, have, hold, hope, impound, inutter, knowledge, learn, leas(e) (loose), lend, let, list, live, lose, man, meat, melt, mingle, mow, oath, overflow, overthrow, quench, reach, reckon, ride, set, shape, sin, slide, smooth, thief, tire. (17) acre, bore, breathe, gut, like, overturn, renew. (18) acknowledge, afford, awake, awaken, bathe, bestow, bid, borrow, brook, chicken, clean, cleave, crack, cram, disown, dot, drive, drown, eye, fat, fear, ferry, fight, finger, fleece, float, flood, flutter, fly, fold, forsee, forget, foster, fright, frighten, give, gnaw, grasp, green, grow, help, hew, hire, hoodwink, hunt, keep, kiss, knead, lead, light, lock, misunderstand, mouth, name, net, nickname, open, pull, real, rend, right, ring, rope, run, rundown, say, scrape, scratch, settle, shake, sight, sink, slay, small-talk, smoke, smother, talk, tap, tear, tease, think, threaten. (?) shape, shift, shrink, shoot, speak, spell, squeeze, stead, steer, swallow, swim, twist, understand, unempty, unriddle, unshake, unshun, unsight, untire, utter, wade, walk, wash, wear, weary, weave, weep, weigh, weld, wet, wield, win, wish, work, worship, wound, write, yield. (W) gang, gast, unthole. (S) unhint, unwhisper.

Class II: (15) fever, offer, school. (16) anchor, line, plant, purse. (18) cook, cross, forclose, master, spend.

Class III: (13) mistrow. (14) fellow, take. (15) bat, get, root, sale, seem. (16) angry, bewail, happen, husband, raise, rid. (17) club, get-at. (18) cast, get-over, guess, hit, lift, loan, lower, scold, skip. (?) un mistake, unskill, unsway. (W) ken.

Class IV: (14) fee, seize. (15) bank, lodge, regard, reward, roast. (16) abandon, award, furbish, guard, guerdon. (17) pawn. (18) allot, brush, crush, furnish, garden, rebut, tarnish. (?) wain, warrant. (W) brag.

Class V: (16) beg.

Class VI: (18) drill, pack, poke, poll, pump, smile, smuggle, snap, track.

Class VII: (16) bubble. (18) bully, grab, bounce, gull, skip, snatch, smash. (W) clever.

Class VIII: (18) plunder. (?) swindle.

Class IX: (14) cut. (15) pester. (16) kick, parch, punch. (17) quizz. (18) chat, caucus, flirt, humbug, jump, kill, pat, patch, prig, pun, scatter. (W) simmend-, thruff-, unred.

Class X: X-D: (18) English.

-ability

Source: *-able* plus *-ity*.

Class I: (17) come-at, eat, knead. (18) believe, crack, drink, float, geld, hang, help, kiss, know, like, love, melt, name, play, read, renew, ride, sing, tame, teach. (?) squeeze, unthink, unlearn, unutter, weld, work, worship, write.

Class III: (17) sale. (18) club, get-at.

Class VII: (18) gull. (W) clever.

Class IX: (17) humbug. (18) quizz.

Class X: X-A: (18) Mesmerize.

-ess (feminine suffix)

Source: French *-esse*; common Romanic *-essa*; late Latin *-issa* which was adopted from Greek *-ισσα*.

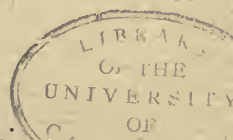
Function: Forms feminine derivatives expressing sex.

Class I: (13) breaker, chooser, god, herd, huntr-, leaper, murder, neighbour, singer, sinner, slayer, teacher. (14) chider, dove, goldsmith. (15) backster, builder, horner, knight, leader, mourner, neat-r-. (16) aldr-, ape, driver, elder, fisher, foster, gamestr-, goat-r-, harbor, raven, seamstr-, soothsayer, tapstr-. (17) dog, glover, keeper, songstr-. (18) alderman, baker, brewer, coxcomb, cracker, drinker, fighter, ghost, harp, heathen, helper, islander, knave, laird, maker, milker, nailer, player, playwright, reader, rider, sailor, shepherd, seer,thane, toad. (?) sheriff, shootr-, spinstr-, steward, weaver, writer.

Class II: (13) anchor, disher. (14) cook. (15) deacon, pope, silkwindr-. (16) anchorite, bishop, devil, miller, priest. (17) monk. (18) provost. (?) souter.

Class III: (13) thrall. (17) fellow. (18) gunner, husband, jarl, lawyer, ragamuffin, wailer.

Class IV: (13) marquis. (16) gardener, guardian. (17) marshall. (18) banker, herald, pawnboker. (?) waitr-, warrior.



Class V: (15) tauntr-. (18) cricketer.

Class VI: (16) scour. (17) landgrave, rhinegrave. (?) wagon.

Class VII: (16) huckster. (18) butcher, clown.

Class VIII: (18) plunder.

Class IX: (16) groom, pedlar. (17) lad. (18) donkey, gigan, loafer, prig, punstr-, snob, teetotaler. (S) jiff.

Class X: X-D: (17) Quaker. (18) Cockney, Shaker.

-an, usually written -ian

Source: Latin *-ānus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Function: Forms primarily adjectives, which, however, are often used substantively, with the senses: of, belonging to, following a system or doctrine.

Note: The forms in *-arian* and *-onian* are formed on the analogy of the words listed in parentheses immediately following them.

Class I: (16) goosequill. (17) any-length, anything-ar-, nothing-ar-. (18) nothing-ous-, something, this-world, topsyturvy. (W) bury, sowd (south). (S) hungar (hunger), here-and-there.

Class II: (16) altar, pop-in- (on the analogy of Socinian). (17) poppy.

Class III: (17) rake-hell-on-. (?) trap.

Class IV: (15) braggadoc-. (16) allod. (17) garrison.

Class V: (18) grumble-ton- (after Muggletonian, etc.).

Class VII: (18) knick-knack-ator-.

Class IX: (18) caucus, jackanaps.

Class X: X-A: (15) Calvin, Luther, Roger, Schwenkfeld. (16) Bodley, Cameron, Fox, Gomar, Grindleton, Hobb, John, Lull Muggleton, Oliver. (17) Biddel, Brun-onian (Brownian), Chesterfield, Cotes, Cowper, Cromwell, Franklin, George, Hogarth, Hobbes, Hutchison, Huyghen, Leibnitz, Newton, Perkin, Sandeman. (18) Baxter, Berkley, Brown, Caxton, Cayley, David, Darwin, Edward, Elizabeth, Garrison, Gauss, Gladstone, Graaf, Green, Gudermann, Hamilton, Harder, Hartley, Havers, Hegel, Henley, Henslow, Herschel, Hess, Hopkins, Hume, Hunter, Hutton, Jefferson, Kant, Kleist, Lancaster, Lieberkuhn, Lister, Lock, Malthus, Meibom, Morrison, Muller, Napier, Nose, Notker, Owen, Pell, Pfaff, Plucker, Smith. (?) Peyer, Schneider, Southcott, Spencer, Stahl, Steiner,

Swedenborg, Thomson, Tyson, Victoria, Wagner, Waller, Ward, Washington, Weber, Wellington, Werner, Wesley, Wharton, Whitefield, Widmanstatt, Willis, Winebrenner, Wolf, Zwingli.

X-B: (16) Chaucer, Dryden. (17) Bobadil, Brobdignag, Lilliput, Milton. (18) Boswell, Byron, Carlyle, Dickens, Falstaff, Goethe, Grandison, Johnson, Macaulay, Malaprop, Marlowe, Pecksniff, Pickwick, Ruskin, Skelton, Tennyson, Thackeray, Wordsworth, Worm. (?) Shakespere, Werther.

X-C: (15) Ludgate. (16) Hess, John, Netherland, Northumbria, Smalcald, Somerset. (17) Arcadia, Bath-on-, Eton, Grubstreet, Iceland, Lapland. (18) Flandric-, Girton, Grubstreet-on-, Hanover, Huron, Idrial, Liverpudl- (Liverpool), London, Londonens-, Marlbur-, Melton, Niagar-, Portland, Purbeck, Snowdon, Tasmania, Thames. (?) Tex-, Virgin-, Vandeman-, Waterland, Westphal-.

X-D: (15) Americ-, Fris-, Goth, Lap, Merc-. (16) Guelph, Lombard-in-, Morav-, Ostrogoth-. (17) Angl-, Scandanav-. (18) Cockney, Lollard, Lombard, Odin, Quaker. (?) Swab-, Valkyr-, Varang-, Waldens-, Wallach-.

-ana (usually written *-iana*)

Source: Latin *-ana* in the neuter plural of adjectives in *-ānus*.

Function: Forms nouns expressing: notable sayings of a person, literary trifles, anecdotes, a collection of such, or literary gossip.

Note: The use of this suffix is much more frequent than the few examples listed would indicate.

Class I. (18) fist.

Class III: (17) scrap.

Class X: X-A: (?) Wagner. X-B: (18) Carlyle. (?) Shakespere.

-ion

Source: French *-ion*; Latin *-io*, *-iōnem*.

Function: Forms substantives of condition or action.

Notes: In Latin, this suffix was usually added to verbs with the participial or supine stem in *t-*, *s-*, or *x-*. Hence the more usual forms of this suffix are in *-tion*, *-ation*. In English hybrids, the suffix *-ion* occurs chiefly in dialect words. In this list the words are written in full.

Class I: (17) ramscallion. (W) manishon, pantron, stullion (stool).

Class III: (16) tatterdemalion. (?) staggon. (W) skinnion.

Class VI: (16) slabberdegullion, slubberdegullion.

Class VII: (W) cruncheon, etion, trullion.

Class IX: (14) murgeon. (15) curmudgeon, rampallion, runnion. (16) flabergudgion, flabergullion, pancheon, rumbullion. (17) hallion, humdudgeon, prillion, punchion. (18) gullion, slumgullion. (W) ballion, brallion, brullions, bullyon, callion, daugeon, duderon, dullion, dwallion, grullion, hudderon, huncheon, lapscallion, lencheon, mudgeon, nallion, nompion, punnion, rammlequishon, rampadgeon, rumpullion, scrallion, shumpgullion, skincheon, strangullion, struncheon, sumphion, tregallion, witheron. (S) humdurgeon, widgeon, wanion.

-ation

Source: Latin *-atiōn -em*.

Function: Forms nouns of action equivalent to those with the native ending *-ing*.

Class I: (15) blind. (16) roar. (17) flutter, fret, name, starve. (18) backward, float, hide, smother, talk, thunder. (W) fair, harbour, tear, totter.

Class II: (15) devil-in- (after divination), school. (W) pine.

Class III: (17) imbank. (W) jaw-b-.

Class IV: (?) stall.

Class VII: (17) fluster, mutter. (18) blubber. (W) potter-ashun.

Class VIII: (18) dezinc.

Class IX: (16) chirp. (17) chat, fidget, flirt, fuss, puzzle, scatter, scrawl, tarn (darn), titter. (18) bluster, bother, chatter, darn, flabbergast, highfalutin, pester, pother, roundabout. (?) spificate, transmogrify. (W) balder, blather, scan-, tatther. (S) conflag.

Class X: X-A: Pattison.

-tion

Source: French *-tion*; Old French *-cion*; Middle English *-cio(u)n*; Latin *-tio, -tiōn-em*.

Function: Forms nouns of action equivalent to those with the native ending *-ing*.

Notes: Forms in *-ition* are included. Indication of such forms is made by adding an *-i-* to the stem. Some of the dialectic forms here listed should perhaps appear rather under the suffix *-ion*.

Class VII: (W) scrimp-.

Class IX: (18) connip-, contrap-. (W) colliebuc-, debuc-, boll-i.

-et

Source: Old French *-et*, *-ete* (feminine) from common Romanic *-itto*, *-itta*, of unknown origin.

Function: Forms diminutives from substantives.

Notes: In many cases, this diminutive force is no longer felt. The following list does not include words with the denominative suffix *-et* (as in thicket, etc.) which is, at least in part, of Germanic origin. This suffix as a living formative has been replaced almost completely by the suffix *-let* which grew out of it.

Class I: (13) bundle, hole, sik- (sic, a stream). (15) brook, haven, hill, sip. (16) bladder, crock, crutch, hop, knitch, man, moon, run, smick-. (17) leaf, ridge. (18) ankle, elf, feather, fish, horn, midge, prickles, tail. (?) spinner, swimmer. (W) crumb, wedge.

Class II: (15) pope. (17) devil, fever.

Class III: (14) skip, targe. (15) busk. (16) fleck. (18) scrap.

Class IV: (15) carcan-, cark-.

Class V: (17) gurgle.

Class VI: (15) pack, rill, smile. (16) snip. (17) bumpkin, gaffle. (18) curl.

Class VII: (15) flap. (16) blush. (17) knickknack. (?) strip, whiff. (W) lug-, snib.

Class IX: (13) hog. (14) lip. (15) smatch-. (16) clasp, flip, fop, grindle, hobgoblin, nipple, pun, sneck-. (17) nack, nidge, sling. (18) munch. (?) trickle. (W) (forms written in full) dulget, gabbets, knocket, lackits, nappet, noppet, padget, scrimmet, scrinch-et, scruppit, shacket, trinket, trippet, woofit.

Class X: X-A: (16) Carl. (17) Jill.

-ette

Source: French *-ette*.

Function: Forms diminutives, often with the depreciative sense of an imitation, or a substitute for.

Class I: (15) brok-el-. (18) leader, leather, linen, silver, town.

Class II: (14) tile. (18) ginger.

Class IX: (15) punq- (punk). (18) flannel.

-let

Source: Old French *-et, -ete*, in words in which an *-el*, preceded the *-et*.

Function: Chiefly used to form substantives with a diminutive sense. Occasionally it is added to substantives which denote the parts of the body to form the names for articles of adornment or attire—probably on the analogy of bracelet.

Class I: (15) brand, breast, haven, head, ring, town. (16) brain, brood, crumb, drop, ear, gut, king, mark, scrape. (17) back, cloud, horn, leaf, path, ridge, run. (18) arrow, bead, beam, bench, bird, black, blade, bone, book, borough, bower, brook, chip, cook, cove, crab, deer, dove, dream, fang, feather, finger, fin, fish, flake, flood, god, gos-, green, hair, heart, helm, hoof, hook, house, knee, lip, loaf, lord, moon, mouse, neck, nut, oak, oath, ooze, pig, pike, play, pond, puff, queen, rod, roof, rook, room, seam, seed, shag, sleeve, snake, song, thing, thought, thread, throat, toad, tooth. (?) beard, ship, spark, spring, star, stem, stream, swift, thorn, wart, wave, wit, wrist. (W) flock, heap, rind (run).

Class II: (14) rose. (16) mount. (18) altar, bishop, dish, font, mound, nun, pipe, plant, priest, purse, sack.

Class III: (15) scrap, skin. (17) root. (18) bush, leg, nook. (?) squeak, stalk, wing. (W) haag, snib, stack.

Class IV: (17) band, scale. (18) group, robber.

Class V: (15) creek. (18) flask.

Class VI: (18) loop.

Class VII: (17) gaff. (18) cock (haycock), rag, tip.

Class IX: (15) tag. (16) drib. (18) babe, flag, groom, pie, pun, shark, skunk, snob. (W) baik-, brott-, Esk, kim-.

Class X: X-C: (17) Landau.

-fy, usually written *-ify*

Source: French *-fier* from Latin *-ficāre*.

Function: Forms verbs with the senses: to make, to produce, to bring to a certain state, to make a specified thing, to assimilate to the character of something, to invest with certain attributes.

Class I: (15) dolt, fish, nit. (16) dull, god, horn, knee, knight, lady, lant, lord, meat, nettle, pock, sleep, smooth, thin. (17) clothe, filth, flesh, flint, man, moon, mist, tin, town. (18) ass, coal, death, dummy, fist, frost, ghostly, goose, hungry, moss, pretty, redtape, shabby, sickly, smoke, topsyturvy. (?) speech, star, steel, stone, wit. (W) gall, laugh, mois-, rain, right, silly, stun, thunder, twist, word.

Class II: (16) devil, nun, pope. (18) gigant, temple. (W) copper.

Class III: (16) happy. (?) stilth, ugly. (W) scare.

Class IV: (15) bawd.

Class VI: (18) brandy, dottr-, monkey, mynheer.

Class VII: (16) clown. (17) gull, mud, snug. (18) booze, nasty. (W) lass.

Class VIII: (?) zinc.

Class IX: (17) grog. (18) caucus, dandy, flimsy, fuss, punch, quiz, flunkey, tipsy. (?) transmogr-. (W) dabr-, dors-, glaumer, jittey, rand, scat, wheeze.

Class X: X-A: (18) Queen Anne, Tammany.

X-B: (18) Grundy.

X-D: (15) French. (16) Dutch. (17) Angl-, Scotch. (18) Anglic-, Cockney, Engl-. (?) Yankee.

-fication

Source: Latin *-ficātion-em*, the regular formative of nouns of action from verbs in *-ficāre*.

Function: Forms nouns of action from verbs in *-fy*, except such as represent Latin verbs in *-facere*.

Class I: (17) smooth. (18) dull, frost, horn, moan, scratch, topsyturvy. (?) speech, steel.

Class II: (16) angel.

Class III: (?) ugly.

Class IV: (18) allod.

Class VII: (18) loll, rumble.

Class VIII: (?) zinc.

Class IX: (18) dandy, fuss, jackass, quizz, tipsy. (W) howdy.

Class X: X-D: (18) Angl-, French, Scotch. (?) Whig.

-ite

Source: French *-ite*; Latin *-ita* which was adopted from the Greek *-ίτης*.

Function: Forms adjectives and substantives with the senses: connected with or belonging to.

Notes: The earlier instances of proper names with this suffix form the names of religious sects. A considerable proportion of the personal and place names in *-ite* form the names of minerals, although the suffix is still much used to form the names of followers of religious sects, political groups, schools of medicine, or any type of theory.

Class I: (18) hell, midshipman, queen, silver. (?) turf. (S) hive.

Class II: (17) ark. (18) fever, pit. (S) kitchen.

Class III: (18) geyser. (?) tungst(en), tyr. (S) hit.

Class VII: (17) mug.

Class VIII: (17) fels. (18) bismuth, cobalt, nickel, quartz, schiller, schorlom. (?) strahl, wolfram, zink.

Class IX: (17) fogram, hawcub-, snob. (18) flunkey, hub, mahogany, totem. (?) torb-.

Class X: X-A: (15) Mennon. (16) Cromwell, Gresham, Teckel. (17) George, Glass, Macmillan, Mason, Perkin. (18) Aiken, Alger, Allan, Apjohn, Arvedson, Barnhard, Bentham, Bergman, Brewster, Brook, Bruce, Brush, Bryan, Bunsen, Burk, Campbell, Catlin, Children, Chilton, Church, Clay, Cleveland, Coleman, Compton, Cook, Dana, Darby, Davidson, Dawson, Darwin, Dickson, Ehrenberg, Ekberg, Ekmann, Ferber, Ferguson, Field, Fillow, Fischer, Fowler, Fox, Fresleben, Fuchs, Funk, Gahn, Gerbhard, Gersdorff, Gibbs, Gieseck, Gilbert, Glauber, Gmelin, Graham, Granger, Greenock, Greenough, Groth, Haidinger, Hanks, Hannay, Harrington, Harris, Hatchett, Hauer, Haughton, Hausmann, Hayden, Hedenberg, Hellhof, Henwood, Herder, Herschel, Hess, Heuland, Hicks, Hidden, Hielm, Hisinger, Hope, Hough, Hubner, Humboldt, Hume, Hunter, Huyssen, Iles, Irving, Jameson, Jefferis, Jefferson, Jellett, Jenkins, Johann, Jordan, Kant, Keilhau, Kieser,

Kilham, Kirwan, Kobell, Koenlein, Koettig, Koninck, Krantz, Kremers, Krenner, Kroehnke, Kupfer, Lang, Latroh, Laur, Lawrence, Lawson, Laxmann, Leder, Lehunt, Leidy, Lenz, Leonard, Lettsom, Levy, Liebener, Liebig, Lillian, Lill, Lindacker, Lindsay, Linton, Livingston, Logan, Lossen, Lowe, Lowig, Lucas, Ludd, Ludlam, Ludwig, Mallard, Marcy, Macadam, Marten, Martin, Maxim, Mesmer, Michaelson, Mix, Mormon, Mosander, Murchison, Naumann, Newman, Niven, Northrup, Nose, Nuttall, Oldham, Owen, Pallas, Paris, Peal, Peckham, Peel, Pentland, Pickering, Pitt, Plane, Powell, Price, Prince, Pussey, Queene Anne, Ralston, Rapp, Rock, Rosel, Sartor, Schweitzer, Seybert, Shays, Silliman, Simeon, Smithson, Somerville, Scheel, Scheerer, Scheffer, Schreibers, Shulz, Thomson. (?) Stuvén, Steinmann, Stornberg, Streng, Studer, Svanberg, Trask, Troger, Troost, Turner, Tyson, Trippke, Ubbe, Ulex, Ullman, Urban, Vogel, Voglian, Wagner, Webner, Wells, Werthman, Wharton, Whitfield, Warren, Wavell, Webster, Wehrle, Werner, Wheeler, Whewell, Whitney, Willem, Witham, Wither, Woodward, Wulfen, Wurtz, Wycliff, Zeuner, Zinken, Zois.

X-B: (18) Byron, Carlyle, Goethe, Grundy, Thackeray.

X-C: (16) Bedlam. (18) Albert, Alston, Annaberg, Arandel, Arksute, Barnhard, Bast, Bolton, Bytown, Carrol, Clausthal, Colorado, Condur, Cromford, Danbury, Dannermore, Devon, Dudley, Dupworth, Ehl, Epsom, Fahlun, Fairfield, Farg, Freiberg, Frugard, Franklin, Garndorf, Geyer, Girton, Goslar, Gotham, Greenland, Grengasberg, Grunau, Gresham, Hall, Haytor, Hudson, Huron, Idrial, Ion, Iser, Jacobs, Killin, Knoxville, Königsberg, Labrador, Lanark, Langban, Lansford, Lauban, Leadhill, Leeds, Lehrbach, Lennel, Leopold, Limbach, Liskeard, Lolling, Lydd, Macon, Magnol, Matlock, Melon, Menachan, Miasc, Montana, Morven, Mottram, Newton, Nor(way), Oxhaver, Ozark, Pennin, Penn, Plymouth, Redruth, Saxon, Schwartz, Scoville, Solvsberg, Tasman, Tavistock. (?) Staffel, Torban, Uintah, Utah, Voges, Warwick, Washington, Wittichen, Wolfsberg, Webster, Westen, Willjam, Wyoming, Ytterby, Ytter, Zinnwald, Zuny.

-lite

Source: French *-lite* from Greek *λίθος*.

Function: Forms names of minerals and fossils.

Class X: X-A: (18) Dana-o-, Hatchet-o-, Klaproth-o-, Thomsen-o-. (?) Wurtz-i-.

X-C: (?) Utah.

-ize

Source: Late Latin *-izare* from Greek *-ίζω*, formative derivative of verbs.

Function: Forms verbs denoting: to make; to conform to; to charge, impregnate, or treat with; etc.

Class I: (15) ape, fire, god, inkhorn, peacock, sinew. (16) drunkard, gospel, heathen, mongrel, silver. (17) iron, nightingale, sister. (18) blackguard, dismurder, doggerel, midland, naked, northern, nothing, sailor, topsyturvy. (?) southern, wanton, western, woman.

Class II: (16) angel, apostol, capon, devil, gigant, lobster, pope, temple. (18) angelic, anthem, copper, rosewood.

Class III: (15) sluggard. (16) dastard, husband, husbandr-, scantel. (18) ragamuffin.

Class IV: (15) beruffian, guerdon. (16) blazon, gallant, garri-son, herald, marquetry, poltroon, regnard. (17) boulevard, guard-ian. (18) bacon, garden, hamlet, scorbut. (?) standard.

Class V: (17) pudding. (18) nebul.

Class VII: (16) huckster, niggard. (18) dock, pamper. (S) absk-.

Class VIII: (18) kindergarten, nickel, od, odyl, schiller.

Class IX: (16) parrot. (17) caps-. (18) conundrum, dandy, flunkey, mahogany-, pemmican, teetotal, teetotum. (W) scadder, tauther, tippan, tove-. (S) scrouper.

Class X: X-A: (16) Calvin, Cromwell, Freder(ic), Hobbs. (17) Rumford, Spier. (18) Banting, Barnum, Bowdler, Burnett, Darwin, Elizabethan, Franklin, Gladstone, Graham, Granger, Hansard, Harvey, Hausmann, Hegelian, Hegel, Jansen, Joe-Miller, Kyan, Lister, Lutheran, Malthusian, Macadam, Merry Andrew, Mesmer, Morgan, Nessler, Newman, Owen, Pattison, Payn, Perkin, Politer, Pullman, Roentgen, Tammany, Tarlton. (?) Tyler.

X-B: (15) Martin. (17) Johnson, Liliputian. (18) Boswell, Byron, Euphu-, Grandison-ian-, Milton, Ruskin, Skelton. (?) Shakespere.

X-C: (16) Flushing, Norfolk. (17) Hanover-ian-, London.
(18) Brummagen, New England, Oxonian.

X-D: (16) Angl-, Norman. (17) Anglic-, Goth-ic-. (18)
American, Cockney, Finn-ic-. French, Lollard, Moravia-n-, Quaker,
Saxon.

-ization

Source: *-ize* plus *-ation*.

Function: Forms nouns of action from verbs in *-ize*.

Class I: (18) desilver, mongrel.

Class IV: (18) hamlet. (?) standard.

Class VII: (18) dock.

Class VIII: (18) nickel, ody!, schiller.

Class IX: (18) pemmican.

Class X: X-A: (18) Bowdler, Faraday, Franklin, Granger,
Hansard, Hausmann, Jonathan, Macadam, Mesmer, Hessler, Patti-
son, Politer, Tammany, Tyndall.

X-C: (18) London.

X-D: (18) American, Anglic, Norman, Quaker.

-ism

Source: French *-isme*; Latin *-ismus* adopted from Greek *-ισμός*, forming nouns of action from verbs in *-ίζειν*. Also in some cases the allied suffix *-ισμα(τ)* which more fully expressed the finished act.

Function: Forms simple nouns of action naming the process, the completed action, or its result; expressing the action or conduct of a class of persons; forming the name of a system of theory or practice; or denoting a peculiarity or characteristic.

Class I: (15) inkhorn, mongrel. (16) heathen, doggerel.
(17) buck, ghost, norland, maiden, old-maid, self, silly. (18) any-
thingarian, ape, beaver, blackguard, brethren, busybody, butterfly,
cocksure, conacre, crank, dead-alive, deadhead, deadletter, deaf-
mute, dog-in-the-manger, do-nothing, don't-care, drudge, dullard,
dummy, fiend, firebrand, folklore, freesoil, friend, gander, go-ahead,
goody-goody, goody, greenback, greenhorn, half-and-half, hole-and-
corner, holiday, horsy, in-and-out, know-nothing, lady, landlord, losel,
man-of-the-world, middle-age, middleman, milksop, newfangled, no-
go, nothingarian, nothing, numbskull, oldwoman, old-world, open-

air, other, other-world, overseer, owl, peacock, penny-a-liner, pretty, red-tape, seeker, silver, smart, this-world, tidy, three-corner, toady, topsyturvy. (?) shepherd, shoddy, southern, spread-eagle, stalwart, Sunday, true, we, werwulf, western, whiteboy. (S) we-gotism (after egotism).

Class II: (16) anchoret, anchor, devil, gigant(e). (17) monk. (18) copperhead, devil-may-care, gigant, millocrat, pope, priest, schoolboy, schoolgirl, schoolmaster.

Class III: (17) dash, rake. (18) bully, bushwhacker, club, happy-go-lucky, low-church, low-churchman, ragamuffin, skin-flint, tatterdemalion. (?) viking. (S) leg.

Class IV: (15) braggad. (16) bankrupt, braggadocian, braggart, poltroon, regnard, renard. (17) blockhead. (18) allodial, border, filibuster, lobby, messmate. (?) spy, tunnel.

Class V: (16) beggar. (18) pickpocket, puppet.

Class VI: (16) dotterel, ranter. (17) quack. (18) boss, dapper, dotard, monkey, quacksalver, ramrod, slipshod.

Class VII: (17) boy.

Class VIII: (18) kindergarten, junker, odyl.

Class IX: (16) babe, jobbernowl, pedlar, scoundrel. (17) fribble, girl, hog, parrot, prig, totem. (18) baby, bore, dandy, donkey, dowdy, dude, dunderhead, fad, flunkey, fogey, funny, fuzzy, gigman, haw-haw, hobbledehoy, hobby, hobgoblin, hoity-toity, hoodlum, hoyden, humbug, jackadandy, jackass, jingo, job, jockey, jog-trot, jumbo, jumper, kailyard, lad, laggard, larrikin, loafer, mugwump, mumbo-jumbo, namby-pamby, niminy-piminy, ninny, noodle, powwow, rowdy, slang, snob, tadpole, teetotal, teetotum, tomboy, toper. (S) daddy.

Class X: X-A: (15) Calvin, Luther-an-, Schwenkfeld-ian-, Scoggin. (16) Boehmen, Brown, Cromwell, Hobb-ian-, Hobb(s), Luther, Mennon. (17) Luther-ian-, Sandeman-ian-. (18) Banting, Baxter, Bentham, Berkley, Berkle(y)-ian-, Bleton, Bowdler, Boycott, Braid, Burk, Chesterfield, Darby, Darwin, Faraday, Franklin, Garrison, Gladston(e)-ian-, Graham, Hamilton, Hegel-ian-, Hegel, Hildebrand, Hobbes-ian-, Hopkins-ian-, Hume, Hutchison-ian-, Hutton-ian-, Irving, Jefferson-ian-, Joe-Miller, Kant-ian-, Kant, Laud, Leibnitz-ian-, Ling, Lister, Lock-ian-, Ludd, Malthus-ian-,

Masoch, Mesmer, Mormon, Morrison-ian-, Muggleton-ian-, Newman, Newton-ian-, Orange, Owen, Paddy, Peel, Perkin, Pinkerton, Pitt, Pussey, Queen Anne, Rembrandt, Roentgen, Schwendener, Tammany, Thomson-ian-. (?) Spencer-ian-, Stahl-ian-, Stahl, Swedenborg-ian-, Tyler, Wagner, Weismann, Werner-ian-, Wesleyan-, Woden, Wolff-ian-.

X-B: (15) Chaucer, Euphu-, Martin. (16) Dryden. (17) Bobadil. (18) Boswell, Byron, Caliban, Carlyle, Dogberry, Dryasdust, Goeth-ian-, Grandison-ian-, Grundy, John-Bull, Johnson, Macaulay, Malaprop, Marlowe, Mawworm, Merry-Andrew, Milton, Munchausen, Pecksniff-ian-, Pecksniff, Pickwick-ian-, Ruskin, Tennyson-ian, Tennyson, Tom-and-Jerry. (?) Shakesper-ian-, Swing, Werther.

X-C: (17) Herrnhut. (18) Bedlam, Brummagen, Chippendale, Hernhut-t-ian-, London, Manchester, Mohock, New England, Northumbrian, Oxford, Plymouth. (?) Canterbur-ian-, Vandemonia-n-.

X-D: (16) Norman, Quaker. (17) American, French, Goth, Scotch. (18) Anglican, Anglo-Saxon, Cockney, Dane, English, Guelph, Hottentot, Lollard, Lombard, Moravia-n-, Odin, Saxon, Scandania-n-. Shaker. (?) Vandal, Whig, Yankee.

-icism

Source: -ic plus -ism.

Class I: (?) witty.

Class IV: (16) scorbut.

Class X: X-D: (16) Angl-. (17) Goth. (18) Dane.

-ist

Source: French -iste; Latin -ista; Greek -ιστής.

Function: Forms substantives on verbs or adjectives or nouns with the senses: a simple agent; a person who practices some method or art or who studies some branch of knowledge; an adherent or professor of some creed, doctrine, or system; one whose business is to deal with the thing mentioned in the base of the word.

Class I: (15) heathen, inkhorn, queen. (16) guilt, harp, health, heart, iron, newfangle, self, shadow, time. (17) shallow. (18) atonement, cram, doggerel, fallow, fern, fight, folklore, football,

freetrade, free-will, gospel, horn, nothing, offal, red-tape, seascape, shadowgraph, silver, soap, topsyturvy. (?) watercolor.

Class II: (16) anchor, angel, cowl, cymbal, kitchen. (17) orchard. (18) bishop, camel.

Class III: (17) club. (18) gun.

Class IV: (16) garb. (17) garden. (18) allodial, herald, group, lobby, rink, saloon. (?) braggart, tunnel.

Class V: (18) nebul.

Class VI: (18) etch, landscape, snap-shot.

Class VII: (18) rap.

Class VIII: (?) zither.

Class IX: (16) quagmire. (17) chatter. (18) euchre, fad, fluke, hobby, hurdy-gurdy, jingo, kodak, ping-pong, pooh-pooh, slang, teetotal, toboggan, totem. (?) volapuk. (S) scatter-ation-.

Class X: X-A: (15) Barrow, Brown, Calvin, Scoggin. (16) Cromwell, Darby, Gomar, Hobb(s), Jansen, Lancaster, Lull-ian-, Lull, Mennon. (17) Franklin, Laud, Lock. (18) Bleton, Darwin, Hume, Kant, Luther, Mesmer, Mormon, Newton, Orange, Owen, Perkin, Pusey, Queen Anne, Rap. (?) Wagner, York.

X-B: (15) Martin. (18) Byron, Euphu-, Grundy, John Bull, Milton.

X-C: (15) Gotham. (16) Gresham. (18) Manchester, Oxford, Plymouth. (?) Wykeham.

X-D: (15) Saxon. (16) Norman. (17) October. (18) American, Angloman-, Anglophobe, Goth-ic-, Lollard, Odin.

-al

Source: Latin *-āl-em*, an adjective suffix. Many of these adjectives in *-āl* were used substantively.

Function: Forms adjectives or substantives; the adjectives having the senses: of the kind of, pertaining to; the nouns indicating: pertaining to, or serving as simple nouns of action on the verb.

Notes: Bridal and burial simulate this ending though the *-al* in this case is from Old English *-els*. Probably these two words have aided the prevalence of nouns of action in *-al* in modern English. Housal may be worn down from household.

Class I: (16) bequeath, buy, house, renew. (17) bestow, reed. (18) abide, beget, behead, betroth, forbid, hundred, indraw, outwit, remind, thing, throat, tide. (?) withdraw.

Class II: (15) rose. (16) pope, provost, plant. (18) creed, pound, priest, prior.

Class III: (18) arouse, croup.

Class IV: (15) burgh, eschew. (16) disguise. (18) abet, array, rebut, marquis.

Class VI: (18) margrave.

Class VII: (18) drift.

Class VIII: (17) bismuth, carouse.

Class IX: (18) capsize, flirt-ation-, flunkey.

Class X: X-A: (18) Tammany.

-ic

Source: French *-ique* from Latin *-ic-us* which is either of Latin origin or adopted from Greek *-ικ-ός*.

Function: Forms primarily adjectives (many of which are used substantively) with the senses: after the manner of; of the nature of; pertaining to.

Class I: (15) heathen. (17) alderman, coxcomb. (18) elf, fist, freshman, island, shadowgraph.

Class II: (16) anchoret, gigant. (18) alorcin, cook, cymbal.

Class III: (17) skald. (18) geyser. (?) tungsten, tungst(en)-.

Class IV: (?) renard.

Class VII: (16) scoff.

Class VIII: (17) bismuth. (18) cobalt, feldspath, gneiss, gneiss-it-, hornblend, nickel, od, ody, quartz-it-. (?) spath, wolfram, zinc.

Class IX: (17) namby-pamby. (18) dandy, gigman, pun, rigmarole, sachel, theodolite, totem.

Class X: X-A: (18) Bentham, Faraday, Franklin, Herschel, Hildebrand, Luther-an-, Mesmer, Mormon, Ohm, Skoda.

X-B: (17) Hudibras, Milton. (18) Byron, Dryasdust, Mephistophel(es), Skelton.

X-C: (16) Iceland. (17) Lapland, Menachan-it-. (18) Devon, Greenland, Labrador-it-. (?) Yosemite, Yttr-.

X-D: (16) Fin, Norweig-, Scan-. (17) Norman. (18) Anglophobe, Fries-, Guelph, Hottentot, Odin, Odin-it-, Ostmann, Ostrogoth, Quaker. (?) Lapp.

-atic

Source: Latin *-atic-us*.

Function: Forms adjectives indicating: of, of the kind of.

Class I: (?) truism. (W) fall (after paralytic).

-istic

Source: French *-istique*, Latin *-isticus* from Greek *-ιστικός*.

Function: Forms adjectives, chiefly from nouns in *-ist* or *-ism*.

Class I: (18) folklore.

Class IX: (18) flunkey, jingo, totem.

Class X: X-A: (18) Darwin, Calvin, Perkin.

X-B: (18) Euphu-, Mephistophel-.

-istical

Source: *-istic* plus *-al*.

Function: Forms adjectives which serve as secondary forms to those in *-istic*.

Class X: X-A: (16) Calvin. (17) Hobb(s), Jansen. (18) Pusey.

X-B: (18) Euphu-.

X-D: Quaker.

-ical

Source: *-ic* plus *-al*: late Latin adjectives in *-ālis* on substantives in *-ic-us*.

Function: Forms secondary adjectives to those in *-ic* with the sense: practically connected with, dealing with.

Class I: (15) heathen. (16) alderman, nit. (17) coxcomb, fist. (18) drudge, noseology, tideology, toplofty, topsyturvy.

Class II: (15) angel. (16) anchoret, gigant. (17) aloe-t-.

Class III: (16) husband. (18) club. (?) whimsy.

Class IV: (16) herald. (17) auberg, bandbox. (18) morganat-.

Class V: (17) puppet.

Class VI: (18) slapdash.

Class VII: (16) clown. (17) knick-knack, scurvy, scurvet-.

Class VIII: (?) ody.

Class IX: (16) fop. (17) conundrum, hobbyhorse, lackadaisy, namby-pamby, rumbust-. (18) dandiacal (after hypochondriacal), fussy, gigman, hoax, pun, quizz, titbit. (W) camstar-, frust-.

Class X: X-A: (18) Darwin, Mesmer, Pusey-it-.

X-B: (15) Skelton. (18) Byron, Hudibras, Milton.

X-D: (15) Saxon. (16) Goth.

-ee¹

Source: The -é of Anglo-French law terms in such pairs as *apelour*, *Appellor*; *apelé*, *Appellee*.

Function: Forms substantives denoting the passive party, or the indirect agent, or the recipient of an action.

Notes: This suffix, like *-ish* (verbal), perhaps should be considered rather as an English than a Romance suffix. Words in -ee² are not included for the reason that the origin of this suffix is unknown.

Class I: (17) draw. (18) beat, borrow, cram, curse, gale, hang, kiss, laugh, nickname, send. (?) stare, write.

Class III: (17) snub. (18) loan, lug. (?) trust.

Class IV: (16) pawn. (18) abandon, allot. (?) warrant.

Class VI: (18) pump.

Class VII: (16) nod. (17) rub. (18) gaze.

Class IX: (18) banter, chat, flirt, gag, hoax, jilt, kick, quizz, tip.

Class X: X-A: (18) Boycott, Mesmer-ize-.

-ate (nominal)

Source: Latin substantives in *-atus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Function: Forms substantives denoting: an officer, an office, a function; participial nouns; chemical terms.

Class I: (18) malt.

Class II: (18) angel, deacon.

Class IV: (15) marquis. (17) margrave. (18) marshal.

Class VI: (?) stadholder.

Class VIII: (18) bismuth, cobalt. (?) wolfram, zinc.

-ate (verbal)

Source: Participial adjectives in *-ate* from Latin *-atus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Function: Forms causative verbs.

Note: All forms listed are written in full.

Class I: (17) tillerate. (18) titivate. (W) bloviate, fawnicate.

Class VII: (17) frustrate.

Class IX: (?) spiflicate. (W) frimicate, gavelate, titervate. (S) absquatulate, bamblustercate, conflagberate, flusticate, rum-busticate, transfusticate.

Class X: X-A: (18) Calvinisticate.

-ade

Source: French *-ade* adopted from Provençal, Spanish, or Portuguese *-ada* or Italian *-ata* from Latin *-āta*.

Function: Forms substantives analogous to the past participle, and to substantives in *-ate*, indicating: an action done, or the product of an action or process on raw material.

Class II: (17) devil. (18) ginger.

Class IV: (16) block. (17) brag.

Class V: (16) buskin.

Class IX: (18) tomboy. (W) bulgran-.

Class X: X-B: (18) Ruskin.

X-C: (17) Carron.

-ado

Source: (1) Spanish or Portuguese *-ado*, masculine of the past participle. (2) An ignorant, sonorous refashioning of substantives in *-ade*.

Function: As in *-ade*.

Class I: (15) prick.

Class III: (16) scab.

Class IV: (?) sprus-.

Class VI: (16) scrub.

Class IX: (S) sniper.

-ard, -art

Source: Old French *-ard, -art* adopted from the Germanic *-hard, -hart*, a frequent ending of personal names.

Function: Forms derivative nouns which have an intensive, often contemptuous, force.

Notes: It has in some cases replaced the earlier agent noun in *-er, -ar*, as in braggard. Old English *-hierce* is in some cases assimilated to *-ard*, as in bullard, hoggard, gossard, piggard. The forms in this list are written in full.

Class I: (13) foumart, losard, tailard, snivelard. (14) dullard, gozzard. (15) dizzard, drunkard, gissard, hasard. (16) haggard, piggard. (?) shovelard, spittard, springard, stinkard. (W) gallard, liard, southard, speddard, stubborn.

Class II: (14) moultard. (15) popelard. (W) cheesard.

Class III: (13) mokerard, sluggard. (14) dastard, dasart, scallard, scabbard. (15) luggard. (18) bullard. (?) staggard. (W) raggard.

Class IV: (14) holard. (16) guisard, mazard.

Class VI: (13) dotard, pollard. (15) blinkard. (16) skinkard.

Class VII: (13) niggard. (15) lubbard, lusard. (16) babelard, limpard. (W) lollard, mouldard, smuggard, sprayart, squinnerd.

Class IX: (13) scotart. (14) cobbard, haskard, mobard, nekard, popard. (15) bumbard, fazart. (16) doddard, fretchard, hoggard, loutard, luskard, nazzard, puggard. (17) huzzard, laggard, mennard. (W) bildert, callards, chackart, clunkart, culbard, doltard, fizzert, flazzard, jabart, libbard, naggart, panshard, plunkart, smatchard, sniggert, snubbert, staupard, stilpert, stoddard, stumpart, stunkard, tinkeard, tizzard, winnard, woolert. (S) mizzard, uzzard.

-ant

Source: French *-ant* from Latin *-antem*, *-entem*, the ending of the present participle; or directly from Latin *-antem*.

Function: Forms participial adjectives (and often substantives). More frequently it expresses a personal or material agent.

Class I: (16) forbear, prick. (18) be. (W) brass, blic-

Class III: (18) grasp.

Class VI: (16) dote.

Class VII: (15) nod, scamp (burlesque after rampant). (16) flip.

Class IX: (16) fitch-, rouse. (W) haff-.

-ance

Source: French *-ance*; Latin *-ant-ia*, *-ent-ia*.

Function: Forms nouns of action as in Old French, and nouns indicating state or quality as in Latin.

Class I: (14) further, hinder, tarry, thole. (15) abear, forbear, ower. (16) abide, abode, better, forbid, lead, overbear, quicken, renew. (17) bear, endear, farther. (18) bid. (?) shut, sunder, utter, wield, yield. (W) afford, have, new, out, outhier (either), over, precunn-.

Class II: (16) angel.

Class III: (15) rid. (18) glitter. (W) thrive.

Class IV: (15) guard. (18) eschew.

Class V: (13) cumber. (15) ask.

Class IX: (15) pester. (W) far-, flare, flug, gree, hidl-, trol-lower-.

-ancy

Source: Latin *-antia*.

Function: Forms abstract substantives expressing: quality, state, condition.

Class IV: (16) regard. (18) guardi-.

Class V: (17) buoy.

Class VII: (17) flip.

Class IX: (16) blat-.

-ty, usually written -ity

Source: French *-te*; Latin *-tas*.

Function: Forms abstract nouns of quality, state, condition.

Notes: Knightte (*-te* for *-ty*), meaning a knight's estate, is, according to the *New English Dictionary*, perhaps an error.

Class I: (13) knightte, needful. (14) heavy, holite, nether. (15) idle. (16) alderman, brittle, cotquean, coxcomb, good, man, much, sister-nity (after fraternity). (17) colt-e-, coxcomb-ical-, youthful. (18) cocksure, fickle, go-ahead, mongrel, nostril, threadbare. (?) shrieval, twitch. (W) neiper-.

Class II: (14) sicker. (15) devil. (16) angel. (17) priestian- (after Christianity).

Class III: (13) scant. (14) seeml-, sere (variety). (17) gelding-e-, odd. (18) whimsical.

Class VII: (18) clever, cleveral.

Class IX: (15) niny-versity (after university). (17) fogram, queer, quizz. (18) fad, fratch, gigman, lackadaisical, pernick-,

quizzical. (W) cobbil-, frumm-, heak-, jubber-, nibel-, ramplos-, thrang-.

Class X: X-D: (18) Anglic, Cockneycal, Gothic.

-ive

Source: French *-if* (feminine *-ive*) from Latin *-ivus*.

Function: Forms adjectives and substantives with the senses: having a tendency to; having the nature, character, or quality of; or given to some action; implying a permanent or habitual quality or tendency.

Note: This suffix is found more frequently in the form *-ative*.

Class I: (13) mornif (mournful). (16) guest, thought.

Class II: (16) gigant.

Class III: (16) guess.

Class IV: (16) regard.

Class IX: (17) boast. (W) maggot. (S) gryotwist.

-ative

Source: French *-atif*; Latin *-ātīvus*, made up of the suffix *-ivus* to participial stems in *-āt-* of verbs in *-āre*, as *dēmonstrāre*—*dēmonstrātīvus*.

Function: Forms adjectives from verbs and occasionally from substantives in *-ty*, as *authority*—*authoritative*.

Note: Such pairs as *represent*—*representative*, *figure*—*figurative*, etc., have afforded the analogy for English pairs like *talk*—*talkative*.

Class I: (14) talk. (16) finger, think. (18) float, go-ahead. (?) write.

Class VII: (15) babble.

Class IX: (16) cobble. (18) chat.

-ure

Source: French *-ure*; Latin *-ura*.

Function: Forms nouns indicating: act, process, being; or result (of an act), state, rank.

Class I: (15) cleft, gift, mis-t- (after mixture). (17) blend, engrave. (18) fold, grave. (?) waft. (W) ruz- (a fall).

Class II: (17) foreclose.

Class IV: (14) seize. (15) blaze. (16) gallant, bankrupt.

Class VII: (17) dismast.

Class IX: (W) fert-, mult-, rumpt-, tons- (hay-crop).

-our

Source: Anglo-French *-our*; Old French *-or*, *-ur*, *-eör*, *-eür*.

Function: Forms nouns indicating state.

Notes: Glamour is a corruption of grammar. Behaviour represents the affiliation of Old French *-avoir* and English *have*.

Class I: (14) behave, quench. (15) dread, rerd-.

Class IX: (17) glam-.

-ish (verbal)

Source: Represents French *-iss-*, extended stem of verbs in *-ir*, which originated in the Latin *-isc-* of inceptive verbs.

Function: Forms secondary verbs on verbs: as warn—warnish, etc.

Class I: (15) embold. (W) warn.

Class IX: (W) burn- (to grow fat).

-rel, usually written *-erel*

Source: Old French *-erel* for *-erelle* in some cases; but in the majority of instances attached to native stems, or occurring in words of obscure origin.

Function: Forms diminutives and depreciatives.

Notes: The following list includes dialectic and other words which have the diminutive or depreciative sense. All forms are written in full.

Class I: (13) doggerel. (14) cockerel, mongrel, shackerel. (15) puckerel. (16) goatrill, throateral. (17) sickerel. (?) suck-erel.

Class II: (14) poundrel.

Class III: (W) gaumeril, gauverill, scopperil.

Class VI: (14) dotterel.

Class IX: (14) sauntrell. (15) hoggerel. (W) cotterel, faderil, gizzeril, haggeral, scamperil, snaggerel, titterel, wamerel.

-oon

Source: French final *-on* in words stressed on the final syllable. (2) French suffix *-on* from Latin *-ō*, *-ōnem*.

Function: Forms substantives serving as masculine appellatives, often contemptuous; diminutives (after French usage); or augmentatives (after Spanish and Italian usage).

Note: All forms are written in full.

Class I: (17) shabaroo (after picaroon). (?) spittoon.

Class IV: (15) poltroon.

Class IX: (18) rantoon. (W) buzzaroon, cankeroon, chessaroon, teelytoon. (S) chemiloon.

-ese

Source: Old French *-eis* from common Romanic *-ese*, Latin *-ensem*.

Function: Forms adjectives denoting: belonging to or originating in a place.

Note: This suffix is very frequently used to designate the diction of certain authors.

Class IX: (18) parrot.

Class X: X-A: (18) Hegel, Barnum.

X-B: (18) Carlyle, Johnson, Macaulay, Ruskin.

X-C: (18) London. (?) Tyrol, Vienn-, Vermont. (S) Fleet Street.

X-D: (18) Cockney, Hottentot.

-esque

Source: French *-esque*, adopted Italian *-esco* from mediaeval Latin *-iscus* in words adopted from Teutonic. It is probably identical with Teutonic *-isko*, English *-ish*.

Function: Forms adjectives denoting: resembling the style or partaking of the characteristics of.

Note: Its most frequent use is in proper names—usage adopted from the Italians.

Class IV: (18) garden (after picturesque).

Class IX: (18) blot, jingo, jumbo.

Class X: X-A: (18) Rembrandt.

X-B: (18) Carlyle, Dickens, Macaulay, Marlowe, Ruskin, Thackeray.

X-C: (18) London.

X-D: (18) Lombard, Norman.

-ia

Source: Latin and Greek *i* plus *a*, the *i* being the connecting vowel. It was especially frequent in Greek as the ending of abstract substantives from adjectives in *-os*.

Function: Forms substantives, chiefly in the modern Latin terms of pathology and botany.

Notes: This *-ia* (through French *-ie*) is the source of the *-y* in *-ency*, *-ography*, *-ology*, etc. With the exception of *gigmania* with its play on *mania*, the words in the following list probably should be considered as modern Latin rather than as English hybrids.

Class IX: (18) *gigman*.

Class X: X-A: (17) *Garden*. (18) *Compton*, *Dahl*, *Greville*, *Houston*, *Kramer*, *Mahon*. (?) *Seymer*, *Shepherd*, *Sherer*, *Short*, *Spiegel*, *Sprekel*, *Stranger*, *Stanhope*, *Sternberg*, *Stokes*, *Storer*, *Strelitz*, *Sutherland*, *Swainson*, *Swert*, *Swieten*, *Tode*, *Tradescant*, *Turner*, *Ullmann*, *Ungnad*, *Vater*, *Veatch*, *Volkamer*, *Waldheim*, *Waldstein*, *Walsh*, *Washington*, *Weinmann*, *Welwitsch*, *Westring*, *Whittlesey*, *Wickstrom*, *Wigand*, *Wills*, *Willughby*, *Wister*, *Woldstein*, *Wolff*, *Woodford*, *Woods*, *Woodward*, *Wright*, *Wrisberg*, *Yold*, *Zauschner*, *Zier*, *Zinn*.

X-C: (?) *Tyburn*, *Ytter*.

-ary

Source: Latin *-aris*.

Function: Forms adjectives with the senses: pertaining to; of the kind or nature of.

Class I: (16) *gospel*. (17) *hundred*. (18) *thing*.

Class II: (16) *kitchen*.

Class IX: (16) *nod*.

-ess (not feminine)

Source: Middle English *-esse* in substantives adopted from Old French in *-esse*, *-ece* from Latin *-itia*.

Function: Forms nouns of quality from adjectives.

Class I: (15) *good*, *idle*.

Class II: (13) *fever*.

Class IV: (12) *hastive*.

Class VII: (16) *niggard*.

-cide, usually written *-icide*

Source: French *-cide*; Latin *cīda* or *cīdum* according as the sense is "a slayer" or "a killing."

Function: Forms substantives with the above senses.

Class I: (18) deer, pig.

Class II: (18) gigant.

-um

Source: Latin names of metals in -um.

Class V: (18) nebul.

Class VIII: (?) wolfram.

Class X: X-A (?) Wasa.

X-C: (?) Uintah-er-, Yttr-, Ytterb-.

-cy

Source: Latin -cia, -tia; Greek -κεια, -κια, -τια, -τεια.

Function: Forms substantives indicating: office, state, condition.

Class I: (18) alderman.

Class II: (18) prior.

Class IV: (17) bankrupt.

Class VI: (18) inmate.

-ine¹ (adjective)

Source: Latin -inus, -ā, -um, sometimes through French -in, -ine.

Function: Forms adjectives with the senses: of, like, pertaining to, characterized by.

Class II: (18) cymbal.

Class IV: (18) renard.

Class VIII: (18) nickel. (?) quartz.

Class X: X-A: (18) Hildebrand.

-ine² (feminine suffix)

Source: French -ine; Latin -ina; Greek -ινη.

Function: Forms feminine official names. These are sometimes burlesqued, as in dudine.

Class VI: (16) landgrave. (18) rhinegrave.

Class IX: (18) dude.

-ine³

Source: French -ine; Latin -ina, identical in form with -ine.¹

Function: Forms nouns indicating: imitations, derivative products.

Class I: (18) cheese, soap.

Class II: (18) butter.

*-ine*⁴

Source: An offshoot of *-ine*,³ representing French *-ine*, Latin *-ina*.

Function: Forms names of chemicals and sometimes minerals.

Note: As a formative suffix for mineral names, *-ine* has been replaced quite generally by *-ite*.

Class I: (18) hazel, malt, renn-.

Class II: (18) copperas.

Class VIII: (18) bismuth, cobalt.

Class X: X-A: (18) Dahl(ia), Hatchet, Hayes, Humboldt, Klaproth, Kornerup, Lister, Scheelit.

X-C: (18) Cherok(ee).

-ice, -ise

Source: Old French *-ice* (*-ise*); Latin *-itia*.

Function: Forms abstract substantives.

Note: The following words are written in full.

Class III: (16) dastardice.

Class VII: (15) niggardise, sluggardise.

-atory

The words in this list probably are formed on the analogy of such words as laudatory, laboratory, conservatory, etc., rather than by the use of suffixes *-ory*, substantive and adjective.

Class I: (18) puff.

Class III: (W) ruff.

Class VII: (17) knickknack, knack.

Class IX: (W) bill-.

-oid

Source: Modern Latin *-oidēs*; Greek *-οειδής*.

Function: Forms adjectives and substantives denoting: having the form or likeness of; like.

Class I: (18) leather, mask. (?) wool.

Class VIII: (18) gneiss, quartz. (?) zinc.

Class X: X-C: (18) Neanderthal.

-opolis

Source: Greek *πόλις*, a city.

Function: Often used to form names or nicknames of towns or cities.

Class I: (S) linen.

Class IX: (18) hub.

Class X: X-A: (S) Albert, Cubit.

-o-mania

Source: Greek *μανία*.

Function: Forms substantives denoting: excessive devotion to.

Class IV: (18) rink.

Class IX: (18) jumbo.

Class X: X-D: (17) Angl-.

-o-graphy

Source: French and German *-graphie*; Latin *-graphia*, representing Greek *γραφία*.

Function: Forms names, usually of descriptive sciences.

Class I: (16) sin. (18) shadow.

Class IX: (18) snob.

-o-graphic

Source: Greek *γραφικός*, or *-graphy* plus *-ic*.

Function: Forms adjectives with the senses: of, or pertaining to, the corresponding noun in *-graphy*.

Class III: (18) run.

Class VIII: (?) zinc.

-ad

Source: Greek *άδα* (nominative *-as*).

Function: Forms substantives indicating: collective numerals (especially used to class chemical elements); feminine patronymics (hence names of poems).

Class X: X-A: (18) Cromwell, Gesner, Ohm.

X-B: (18) Byron.

-o-latry

Source: Greek *λατρεία*.

Function: Forms substantives indicating: worship, excessive devotion.

Class I: (18) lord.

Class II: (18) angel.

Class X: X-A: (18) Luther.

X-C: (18) Oxon.

-phobia

Source: Latin *-phobia* adopted from Greek *φοβία*.

Function: Forms substantives indicating: violent hate.

Class II: (18) popery.

Class X: X-D: (18) Anglo.

-ocrat

Source: French *-crate* in aristocrate from Greek *κρατής*.

Function: Forms substantives denoting: a member of a ruling class.

Class I: (18) land, till.

Class II: (18) mill.

-o-cracy

Source: French *-cratie*; mediaeval Latin *-cratia*; Greek *κρατία*.

Function: Forms nouns indicating: power, rule, etc.

Class I: (18) beer, laird, land. (?) shop. (S) acre, sham.

Class II: (16) angel. (18) mill, plant.

Class III: (18) club, rot.

Class VI: (18) dollar, snip.

Class IX: (18) snob.

-o-logy

Source: French *-logie*; mediaeval Latin *-logia*; Greek *λογία*.

Function: Forms nouns indicating: "saying or speaking"; the names of sciences or departments of study.

Class I: (18) dog, ghost, nose, nothing, snake, tide.

Class II: (17) angel.

Class VIII: (18) od.

Class IX: (17) pun. (18) bump.

-o-logist

Source: *-o-logy* plus *-ist*.

Function: Forms substantives indicating: a student or authority on the matter involved.

Class I: (18) crab, louse.

Class IV: (18) crazy.

Class IX: (18) snob.

Class X: X-C: (18) London.

RARE SUFFIXES: CHIEFLY SINGLETONS

The words in the following list include, not only those which occur but once or twice, but a considerable number of curious forms which more strictly should be classified as blends and fantastic formations.

CLASS I

- (14) fern-tickle (after lenticula?).
- (15) broke-lette.
- (15) grin-agog (compare stare-agog).
- (16) knave-igation (after navigation).
- (16) eat-nell (a glutton).
- (16) lover-tine (after libertine).
- (17) cock-alorum.
- (17) off-ivorous (offal plus -vorous).
- (17) off-tract (after abstract, extract, etc.).
- (18) thousand-aire (after millionaire).
- (18) malt-ase (after diatase).
- (18) hen-atrice (after cockatrice as humorous feminine).
- (18) need-cessity (after necessity).
- (?) witti-caster (after criticaster).
- (?) spinner-ule.
- (?) spinner-ular.
- (W) mad-d-erim.
- (W) blind-ego (Spanish influence?).
- (S) stink-omalee.

CLASS II

- (15) pope-istry (variant of papistry).
- (15) pope-estant (after Protestant).
- (15) priest-ybulous (a pun on prostibulous).
- (16) angel-omachy.
- (16) pope-omastic.
- (17) priest-ianity (after Christianity).
- (18) angel-ophany.
- (18) provost-orial.
- (18) camel-cade (after cavalcade).
- (18) gigant-icidal.

CLASS III

- (17) rag-matical.
- (17) club-b-atier.
- (17) muck-ibus (humorous use of Latin ablative plural).
- (18) slant-indicular (after perpendicular).
- (?) squint-efego (Spanish influence ?).

CLASS IV

- (15) brag-g-adocio.
- (?) waveson (after flotsam, jetson, etc.).

CLASS VI

- (17) monkey-rony (after macaroni).
- (S) rack-abimus.

CLASS VII

- (15) paltri-politan (perversion of metropolitan).
- (15) babla-trice.
- (16) babl-aminy.
- (17) rumble-ante (after andante).

CLASS VIII

- (18) bismuth-inite.
- (?) zinc-ode.
- (?) zinc-ograph.
- (?) zinc-ographical.
- (?) zinc-olysis.
- (?) zinc-olyte.
- (?) zinc-opolar.
- (?) zinc-otype.

CLASS IX

- (15) mumps-imus.
- (16) punk-ateero (after such Spanish words as mulateero).
- (18) slang-ular.
- (18) slang-uage (blend with language).
- (18) snob-onomer (after astronomer).
- (18) punn-igram, shadow-gram.

- (18) pettifog-ulize.
- (18) quizz-atorial.
- (18) hub-b-opolite.
- (18) hub-b-opolitan.
- (18) bump-osopher (play on philosopher).
- (18) dandi-zette (after French words like grisette).
- (18) tipsy-ficator.
- (?) stink-ibus (humorous use of Latin ablative plural).
- (W) crock-anition.
- (W) flap-dosha.
- (S) twang-dillo.

CLASS X

X-A:

- (15) Luther-ancer.
- (18) Carl-ein.
- (18) Luther-olatrist.
- (18) Cowper-itis.
- (18) Ohm-meter.
- (?) Stanho(pe)-scope.

X-B:

- (?) Whisker-ando (Spanish influence).

X-C:

- (18) Anglo-maniac.
- (?) Tyrol-ienne.
- (?) Ytter-ocerite, -ocolumbite, -ogummite, -otantalite, -ocrasite, -ilmenite.

X-D:

- (18) Cockney-iac.
- (?) Whig-g-archy.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
BERKELEY

Return to desk from which borrowed.
This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

FEB

2

1948

25 Jul 49

23 Mar 50

APR 7 1975

STACKS

LIBRARY USE ONLY

DEC 8 1986

CIRCULATION DEPT.

May 4
June 7

JAN 07 1981

REC. CIR. JUL 3 0 '80

JUL 18 1992

AUTO. DISC.

JUL 27 1992

CIRCULATION

JUN 19 1997

YC 01321

U. C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES



C041194264

391216

Trachidactylus

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

